Cales 75 c

STATE LOTTERY

AWN, IN PURSUANCE OF AN CENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STUCKY. THE NEXT DRAW-LACE WEDNISDAY,

kets, \$1.

MOND, Covington, Ky.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XL.

Field, Leiter

& Co.

state and Washington-sts.,

wal Display TO-DAY,

MONDAY March I,

An Elegant Selection of

"TRISH POINT"

Of their own importation, at reasonable prices.

WANTED.

ORGENSTERN, about B years ident of Greenville Mindsappi, say of Landan, Spingaspi, & Co. of of something to dis interest by ap-LES COHEM, Ill and He Wabsah of the whereabouts of said More

business property at y per cent

TH GERMAN LLOYD.

STATE LINE

Show, Idvarpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonmy from N. Y., every Thursday. First Oabla, 85

R. according to accommodation. Second Cabla,

Respectively. N. Y., and Be Randolph-st., Chicago,

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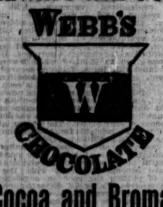
HONEY TO LOAN

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DELICIOUS FLAVOR.
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ESTABLISHED 1843.
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Coughs, Colds, Consumption, awrence & Martin, III MADISON-ST.,

lole Agents U. S. and Car

ORDER. WILSON BROS.

Manufacture good Shirts at reasonable prices. Our Spring Styles of Foreign Fancy Shirtings are in. The assortment is very large and patterns unusually desirable. We solicit your orders.

TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED 293 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Corner of Carpenter-st.,

Where he well be happy to see all of his old, and a great many new, customers, and show to them his new

Office of Chief Chartermanier.

THAYENWORTH, Ramass, Earch 1, 1881.
DFROPOSALS, in riplicate, subject to the dillions, will be received at this office, until noon, on Tuesday, April 13. Fell, at which bless they will be opened in the presence. for the transportation of Military supplies, it the following described routes in the Deep of the Missouri, during the facel year compily 1, 1804, and ending June 28. 184, viz.:

No. 1.—Gainesville, Texas (or the western of the Deep of the Missouri, during the facel year compily 1, 1804, and ending June 28. 184, viz.:

No. 1.—Gainesville, Texas (or for southern territory.

All Covers and Francisco (or southern territory.

Me i.—Dodge City, Kansas, to Fort Military and the Covers of the Missouri Court, June 2.—Dodge City, Kansas, to Fort Military supplies, in the Covers of the Missouri Court, June 2.—Dodge City, Kansas, to Fort Military of the Atchison, Topeks and Sants Fell, to Fort Bless, Texas.

No. 4.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southings of the Atchison, Topeks and Sants Fell, to Fort Bless, Texas.

No. 4.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southings of the Atchison, Topeks and Sants Fell, to Fort Stanton, New Mexico (or southings of the Atchison, Topeks and Sants Fell, to Fort Law Vegas, New Mexico (or southings of the Atchison, Topeks and Sants Fell, to Fort Chambas, Court, Texas, No. 4.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southings of the Atchison, Topeks and Sants Fell, to Frescott, Arisons, No. 5.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southings of the Atchison, Topeks and Sants Fell, to Frescott, Arisons, No. 5.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southings of the Atchison, Topeks and Sants Fell, to Frescott, Arisons, No. 5.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southings) of the Atchison, Topeks and Sants Fell, to Frescott, Arisons, No. 5.—Las Vegas, New Mexico (or southings) of the Atchison, Topeks and Sants Fell, to Frescott, Arisons, No. 5.—Atlantos, Colorado (or western territor) of the Mexico (or southings) of the Atchison of the Atchison of the Mexico (or southings) of the Atchison of the Mexico (or southings) Spring Goods.



PURCEY OF AND DEPOT CORRESSANT,)
No. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.,
CHICAGO, III., Peb.II., 1863.
Impossis in duplicate, with a 'copy of this ment attached, will be received until an Interest of the Substance Department of the Substance Operation of the Substance of 40 CONSTITUTION WATER
THREE TIMES A DAY,
CURES BRIGHTS DISKASE, INFLAMMATION OF
THE KIDNEYS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, GLEET, DIABETES,
GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, CHILDHOOD

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Vote of Newspaper Editors as to Presidential Preferences,

As Gathered from Numerous Journalists by a Washington Bureau.

Blaine Is Largely the Favorit. No Necessity for Drafting Repub-

The Figures Would Indicate that

lican Delegates-at-Large in Indiana.

The Extent of the Feeling Manifested Toward Jewett by Democrats. Uncertainty and Apprehension Felt by the Friends of Thurman in

Ohio. The Presidential Views of Republicans in Various Sections of

PREFERENCES.

PREFERENCES.

WHAT A GREAT NUMBER OF EDITORS WANT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29.—A firm in this city engaged in the business of furnishing correspondences and advertising to the country press has issued a circular to the editors of the various newspapers in the country, of all parties, asking their preferences for Presidential andidates. The result shows Blaine to be ahead at the Republican choice, and Seymour to be he leading candidate on the other side. The froular is as follows:

"To Editors: In order to guide us in the tone four correspondence, we desire to know your references for candidates for President and ice-President to be supported at the election ext full. In no case will your response be given of the public without your consent. We inclose you a blank for your reply, etc."

Among the responses are the following:

HAINGIS.

ablicans—First choice, Blaine, 18; Grant, asthurne, 1; second choice, Blaine, 7; ,5; Sherman, 3, accerats—First choice, Bayard, 1; Seymour, and choice, Seymour, 1.

Republicans—First choice, Seymour, 3; Tilden, 1; Hendricks, 1; second choice, Blaine, 4; Grant, 2; Sherman, 6; Washburne, 5; Garfield, 3.

Democrats—First choice, Seymour, 3; Tilden, 1; Hendricks, 1; second choice, Thurman, 1; feymour, 2; Hancock, 1; Hendricks, 2.

MISSOURI.

Republicans—First choice, Blaine, 5; Grant, 9; second choice, Blaine, 7; Grant, 4; Washburne, 1; Gardeld, 1.

Democrats—First choice, Thurman, 1; Seymour, 16; Tilden, 3; Hancock, 2; Hendricks, 2; second choice, Thurman, 3; Seymour, 3; Tilden, 2; Hancock, 2; Hendricks, 2, MINNESOTA.

Republicans—First choice, Blaine, 6; Grant, 1; Sherman, 1; Washburne, 2; second choice, Blaine, 1; Sherman, 4; Washburne, 1.

Democrats—First choice, Bayard, 1; Tilden, 3; second choice, Bayard, 2; Seymour, 1; Hendricks, 1.

NEW HAMPSHIE.

Republicans—First choice, Blaine, 5; Grant, 4; second choice, Blaine, 5; Sherman, 1.

NEW YORE.

Republicans—First choice, Blaine, 2, Grant, 9; Sherman, 3; Washburne, 1; second choice, Blaine, 7; Sherman, 6; Washburne, 2.

Democrats—Bayard, 3; Seymour, 8; Hancock, 1; Hendricks, 1; Palmer, 1; second choice, Bayard, 3; Tilden, 1; Hancock, 3; Miden, 1; Hancock, 3; Hendricks, 2; Sherman, 4; Washburne, 2; Garfield, 2; second choice, Blaine, 1; Garfield, 2; second choice, Blaine, 1; Garfield, 2; Sherman, 16; Edmunds, 1; Garfield, 2; second choice, Blaine, 1; First choice, Blaine, 12; Grant, 2; Sherman, 16; Edmunds, 1; Garfield, 2; second choice, Blaine, 1; First choice, Blaine, 12; Grant, 2; Sherman, 16; Edmunds, 1; Garfield, 2; second choice, Blaine, 1; First choice, Blaine, 12; Grant, 2; Sherman, 16; Edmunds, 1; Garfield, 2; second choice, Blaine, 1; First choice, Blaine, 12; Grant, 2; Sherman, 16; Edmunds, 1; Garfield, 2; second choice, Blaine, 1; First choice, Blaine, 2; Grant, 2; Sherman, 16; Edmunds, 1; Garfield, 2; second choice, Blaine, 1; First choice, Blaine, 2; Grant, 2; Sherman, 16; Edmunds, 1; Garfield, 2; second choice, Blaine, 1; First choice, Blaine, 2; Grant, 2; Sherman, 16; Edmunds, 16; Grant, 2; Grant, 3; Tilden,

Demograts—First choice, Thurmsn, 18; Bayard, 1; Tilden, 1; Hancek, 1.

Republicans—First choice, Blaine, 20; Grant, 7; Washburne, 2; second choice, Blaine, 8; Grant, 1; Washburne, 2; second choice, Blaine, 8; Grant, 1; Sharman, 1; Washburne, 8; Edmunds, 3; Hayes, 1.

The returns for all the States and a number of the Territories are given, with about the same average result. A

FOOTING BY GANDIDATES RESULTS AS FOLLOWS:
Republicans—First choice, Blaine, 216; Grant, 89; Sherman, 22; Washburne, 28; Edmunds, 18; Hayes, 6; Gardeld, 2; Conking, 5; second choice, Blaine, 116; Grant, 46; Sherman, 26; Washburne, 41; Edmunds, 11; Gardeld, 17; Hayes, 3. This gives Blaine for first choice a majority over all of thirty-nine.

Democratic—For first choice, Thurman, 29; Seymour, 30; Hayerd, 31; Tildem, 42; Hendricks, 29; second choice, Thurman, 29; Seymour, 30; Hayard, 31; Tildem, 21; Hancock, 20; Hendricks, 27; Palmer, 4.

THE VALUE

of this estimate lies in its impartiality. The advertising firm which has been active making this collection has done so not in the interest of any boom, but simply in the way of business. The responses having been sent in confidence, the names of the editors and the papers they represent cannot be given. Nearly all of the responses are accompanied by "remarks" explanatory of the preference of the writer, and, could they be given, would make interesting reading.

INDIANA.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1880.

men, who are in position to know how faithfully as indicating that the Maine statesm and efficiently they have discharged their du-

the Sherman movement; hen a knight like him of Ma ady for a contest, the opposi-s assault as the mists of

FOREIGN.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Washington weekly paper, edited by Judg all, of Iowa, called the World, issues a larg anket campaign sheet in favor of Secretar

WASHINGTON.

Another of the Moscow Nihilist Plotters Arrested in Alesce.

Negotiations with Mahomed Jan in Afghanistan Prove Un-successful.

The Shah of Persia Offers Him Bribes to Surrender

Two Members of the Russian Embassy in Constanti-nople Fired At.

Aid for the People of Ireland Being Col-lected in Various Parts of India.

narck Too III to Particip Army Bill Debate in the

AFGHANISTAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IRELAND.

TURKEY.

COMMANTINGPLE, Feb. 29.—M. Onou, chief regoman of the Russian Embusy, and Colonaroff were fixed at to-day by two persons, who has generally succeeded in making their conspirate Conaroff was wounded. Onou was no part.

ement.

Parisch Formion Appointment.

Paris, Feb. S.—Grimand de Caux has be prointed Chamcollor of the French Legation ashington, D. C.

THE TELEGRAPH WAB.

RELIGIOUS.

Prof. Swing Lectures on Unrecorded History

Manhood of Christ. Dr. Patterson Pleads for a More General

Of Eighteen Years in the Youth and

Observation of " Holy Things."

The Church a Necessary Factor in Human ciety-Sermon by Dr. Locke. Dr. Galvin's Plea for Co-operative Charity as a

EIGHTEEN LOST YEARS.

sermon by PROF. SWING.

if at the end of that long period he can emerge from his retirement with anything in his hands for mankind to hear.

It now seems that we can follow Jesus all through those unmarked days, and can see Him walking at times alone, at times in company, over the great hills wondering what ruler would come after Archelaus, and with what cruelty or kindness he would come, and when a redeemer for the Hebrew race would appear. Through that mind, full of sacred meditation and of sacred Hebrew hopes and prophecy, must have passed daily the resolves of a hero and the colored dreams of a young soul. In all this isolation piety, and meditation, and enthusiasm lived in this our heart.

From these evident generalities we can now pass to some other conclusions that crowd upon the mind which surveys the moral surroundings more in detail. Each year this family madea journey to Jerusalem. At the age of 12 this son went with the family. That he ever after that visit remained away from the annual Passoveris not probable. It was the one event of each spring. The power of religion, the social element in man, the pleasure of the trip, the great pageantry at Jerusalem, combined to make all who could wend their way in March toward the Holy City. March was equal in warmth and beauty to the last days of our May. It is said that often two millions assembled within the walls in that time of worship and memory. The travelogs came with music and banner. Hither came all the wise men, not only of the Hebrew tribes, but of Syris, and Persia, and Greece, drawn into the throng, though not fully of it. Nazareth was eighty miles away. The journey thither on foot would consume nearly a week, for none hurried to such a festival. The companies moved out from their villages long in advance that the journey might be one of pleasure rather than of toil. The night encampments, by some stream under ratim or fig. trees, were a part of the excursion not to be slighted. The feast lasted, eight days. Then came the deliberate return home. Thus for a month of each

ble and sincere. He said he was only a neutroning on in advance of the King. All wishing to be members of this coming Divine state were baptized in its name in the Jordan River.

On its was in His 30th year. His full manhood of mind had come. His heart. had become full of longings to go forth and teach the truths which had been assembling slowly in His heart. Upon some day in the summertime some slow traveler brought Him the news that a certain John, called the Baptist, was presading a new Kingdom better than that of the Carsar's,—a Kingdom of God,—and that crowds were joining the new hope. The scene of the new inovenent was about thirty miles away from the cottage in Nazareth. It is almost certain that Christ spent the ensuing night in meditation and prayer. In the morning quite early before the heat of the sun had become oppressive, this awakened soul walked forth over hill and vale to go to the Jordan, where such scenes were daily coming to pass. It may have required two days to bring the Mau of Bethlehem to the man of the Wilderness. But, while he walks, mark how beautiful are the woods above his head and the rich sunlight all around Him! The velvet of grass and flowers beneath His sandaled feet recall and make literal the words, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him this bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace!" But not all our thoughts can be thus light and Joyous, for the home life was soon to end, and with a public career were to come many hitherto unknown sorrows. Foreheads to be crowned with services and duties are always to be crowned siso with thorns. But the Divine One looks not back. He sees the Jordan at last, and marks the outline of a Hebrew prophet, and step by step He approaches the eloquent heraid. It is one of the most important incidents of mind and heart in all history! Can you think of any event more sublime in results than this meeting of John and Christ on the banks of that stream? John was ready for the hour. He had no false or weak ambition to gratify. He desired

DUTY AND SIN. The Rev. B. W. Patterson, D. D., preached pesterday morning at the Fourth Presbyterian Church on "Duty and Sin in Helation to 'Holy Things.'" Following is the sermon:

Things." Following is the sermon:
And ye have not kept the charge of mine holy things.—Ezelel, zile., 8.
Holiness in God is His moral purity, involving His unswerving and infinit love of moral excellence and His corresponding hitred of moral wrong and selfishness. Holiness in creatures is consecretion to God as the infinitly pure One, and to such moral and spiritual uses as are well-pleasing to Him. He is the most holy man who is in principle, feeling, and action the most like is in principle, feeling, and action the most like God. There is a distinction to be made between personal holiness and relative or ceremonial holiness. Personal holiness in a creature is the roluntary consecration and use of all the sowers, faculties, and resources of the being for the glory and service of God. Ceremonial or relative holiness pertains to persons or things set apart to a special and sacred service; and the tabernacle and all its furniture were holy, because they were dedicated to a use immediately connected with the worship of God. This idea of relative and ceremonial holiness is made very prominent in the Scriptures. It is no mere sentiment or superstition. It rests on a substantial ground, "And accordingly the profunction of the holy things was treated by God, under the old dispensation, as a grievous sin, which drew after it terrible penalties. It was to this sin that God referred when speaking to the Prophet Ezekiel, he reproved the pricets and people of Israel, saying to them, "Thus saith the Lord God: O ye house of Israel, let it suffice you of all your abominations; in that ye have brought strangers to lie in My sanctuary to pollute it, even Ms house, when ye offer My bread, the fat, the blood, and they have broken My covenant because of all your abominations. And ye have not kept the charge of Mine holy things."

It will be the design of the present discourse to consider the nature of relative holiness, as pertaining to sacred things, and our obligations and exposures to grill in relation to holy things. "(1.) With respect to the nature of the holiness weater to consider, there are various yiews entertained among those who profess to believe in the reality and value of revealed religion. One large class of persons seem to have deeply fixed in their minds the idea that there is in things that have been devoted to sacred uses a sort of material holiness, or at least some species of spiritual charm, which gives them a mysterious virtue as instruments or sources of

The state of the control of the cont

salvation of the world. His feelings on this sject were strongly expressed when He addres His wayward people in these remarkable wor "Even from the days of your fathers ye gape sway from Mine ordinances, and have kept them. Return unto Me, and I will retunt you; saith the Lord of Hosts. But ye so Wherein shall we return? Will a man rob G Yet ye have robbed Me. But ye say, When have we robbed Thee? In tithes and offerin Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed Me. even this whole nation. Bring ye all tithes into the storehouse, that there may meat in My house, and prove Me now herew. Me even this whole nation. Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in My house, and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of Heaven and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And to the same purpose is the Apostle's exhortation, when he says to the Hebrews: "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith, without wavering; fer He is faithful that promised. And let us consider one another, to provoke unto love, and to good works: Not forsaking, the assembling of ourseives together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another, and so much the more as ye see the day of death and judgment approaching." Who are they that constitute the life and power of the Church, whose piety lives and grows through scores of years, and whose children after them usually rise up to take their honored places because the dew of Heaven descends upon them? They are those who stand in their lot, ever reverening the ford's Sabbaths and sanctuary, and treating His ordinances, not as human arrangements, but as Divinely appointed and holy things. And are not the churches that are sustained by such a reliable and God-fearing membership the ones that receive habitually the early and the latter rain, and that exhibit the most abundant fruitfulness as spreading branches of the living wine?

Our Protestantism needs to be more carefully balanced in relation to this practical subject. We have been carried by reaction from a superstitious estimate of Divined gridinances to the opposit extreme of a cold, rationalizing philosophy in repard to the utility of God's appointments, until we have very far lost the idea of reverent worship and humble service for the Lord's sake. And, oh! how often under the influence of this underout spirit are both the forms and the power of godiness sacrificed together? If the Pharisee does go up to the temple with a spirit which God abhors, let not the Publican, therefore, refuse to go and the service for the Lo

failure for eternity by the neglect or n these sacred privileges, which are now but are so soon to be withdrawn forever

A NECESSARY FACTOR IN HUMAN SOCIETY.
The Rev. Clinton Locke delivered the third of he special course of Lenten sermons at the Cathedral yesterday afternoon, the subject being, "The Church a Necessary Factor in Human Society." The text chosen was: "Beeve me that I am in the Father, and the Father

in me: or else believe me for the very work's mke." John, 200., 11. going on a preparation for confirmation in the Church, and the question probably arose in the minds of some of what availed it for people to join themselves more closely to the Church. The question was being mooted in the press and elsewhere, and it would not do to put

the gift is an injury. The direct tendency of indiscriminate aims is to produce a still larger
horde of professional beggars. The very day
that citizens begin a patient investigation of the
subject they will have their eyes opened to the
hypocrisies daily practiced. When the voil is
torn aside they will find men spending the profits
of beggary in vice. They will find
women sitting in rags by the wayside, telling a lying story of distress, and holding borrowed children in their
hands. They will see children trained to beggary, and Italian boysoold by mercenary parents
to heartless masters. They will see thriftles
and unwilling to do domestic work, thus drifting
by almost sure degrees into abandoned lives.
Still is it true that people beg on almost sacred
subjects, and go to ministers and members of
churches, raising money enough for a dozen
tymerist, when they are the only deed who so

and the adopted in this city before another means, and this become the more important price of the control of t

the spirit rest. No one could do much toward shaping the affairs of this world; but there was a world he could control, the house is which he lived. The Savior stood at the hearts of the young and knocked and said, "In this beautifur time, seek first the Kingdom of God,—settle great religious questions before the storm comes and you are east upon its wild waves." "Come," said the Doctor, in conclusion, "come into this great Kingdom of love and life. All other things will somehow fall into adjustment."

THE IRISH QUES

Dr. Ryder Investigates t of Erin's Desolation He Finds the Irish People

Divided Against Its anism, Improvidence, ance the Curses of the Co.

by the New York Parnel

WING DRAGON

which she had fallen,—how which she had fallen,—bow it he had been to the he condition of things was a wealthy landlords

DID NOT CARE TO STAY and people that were not Irish it might be, but Irish born, colled for them, and under these very oppression had been exercised great landed nobility, who for were men of high interest of a genorous mold of He did not forget that furnished a Burke, a Sherddan, Moore, and a Wellington, when he great mass of the neople who mand who had had the great sor after famine, were not represent hames to which he had just refe longed to a different class and a interest.

The great antagonism, of cours Romanism and all its Church association of Brighand. Every America thing of the Orangement of Brighand. Every America thing of the Orangement of Romanism and all its Church association of Brighand. Every America thing of the Orangement of Romanism and the controversy perpetually leven them, as well as of the griot in New York, that in Canada its would be to have one in Chie was the hatred between Irishm And while to-day, in New York Mr. Parnell and his cause were high acciain by thousands of Irishm them no sympathy, and that had bout landlord absentectsm. It was one of the difficulties, but it for created by absentectsm, in lords. It did not lie in landed but deeper than any of these. It was one of the difficulties, but it for the present of the things he had alwere two others, radical and further of the land were ruled by the Vatically by England and not by Ireland, he meant the religious organizaties councils and determined the Church of Ireland as best tisserve Ireland, and as it would best an the United States. In using 6 "Vaticanism," he talked against a print of the print of the famile. The other primary source of reland was ignorance and as a poke new work in the control of the Pope and masses, and at the same time Church's authority when it ir relations and fit they would be sured that the sured was the provision of the present of the famile. The work of the present of the fami

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Dr. Ryder Investigates the Cause of Erin's Desolation.

He Finds the Irish People a House Divided Against Itself.

Taticanism, Improvidence, and Intolerance the Curses of the Country.

ilions Complimentary to Chicago Adopted by the New York Parnell Society,

SOWING DRAGON'S TEETH. Rev. W. H. Ryder, of St. Paul's Church, The Rev. W. H. Hyder, or St. Faul's Church, Mehigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, spoke isst erening on "The Irish Question; or, Sowing Dason's Teeth," The views he enunciated were not exactly such as have been generally somulgated of late, and their refreshing novermulgated of late, and their refreshing nover eity, if nothing else, will doubtless attract wide ettention. A very full abstract of the discourse strenties.

ears below. on, and about every other agency by period of Irish history when some and not disturbing her peace. What was the same of all this excitement, trouble, and contention? It was not her location, for that was exceedingly favorable to prosperity. Ireland was especially distinguished for the advantageous opportunity she offered to commerce. here were ninety good harbors on her coast, fourtien of which contained sufficient depth of rater to accommodate the largest ships of war, and thirty-seven of which were altogether suitable for the ordinary purposes of commerce. It would be difficult to name another piece of teritory offering the same advantages for commercial prosperity. And yet Ireland had none of the code of the co

GOOD PURPOSE FOR FUEL

upon old wars, upon local prejudices, and upon differences in religious beliefs. There were two discrement to say more—in Ireland by which the people were radically distinguished from each other. The first was composed of the remants of the old Celife stock, occupying that portion of Ireland that was always in danger of sarration,—a race of people that had but little—enterprise, very little real, lofty manhood, and were physically deteriorated, intellectually inferior, and socially satisfied with a very subordinate lot. On the other hand, in such cities as Belfast, Dublin, and other piaces in the north of Ireland generally, and, as a rule, all through the Londonderry region, there was a class of people more or less of beottish fife and blood,—as fine a race as one would meet anywhere. Passing into the suburts, or the farming regions, and that portion of the country now devastated by famino, one would meet a population of which there were large representations in this country,—a people wood and drawers of water.

which she and fallen,—how, when the great landed proprietors were represented in person there, justice was done to the humblest. But the condition of things was such that these wealth landlords
DID NOT CAME TO STAY THERE; DID NOT CARE TO STAY THERE;
and people that were not Irish in sympathy, it
might be, but Irish born, collected their rents
for them, and under, these very much more
oppression had been exercised than under the
great landed nobifity, who for the most part
were men of high intelligence and
of a generous mold of character.
He did not forget that Ireland had
furnished a Burke, a Sheridan, a Goldsmith, a
Moore, and a Wellington, when he said that the
great mass of the people who made this trouble,
and who had had the great sorrow of famine
after famine, were not represented by the great
names to which he had just referred. They belonged to a different class and a different line of
interests.

The great autagraphy of course, west between

Interests.

The great antagonism, of course, was between Bonanism and Protestantism,—between Romanism and all its Church associations, schools, and colleges, and Protestantism, representing for the most part in Ireland the Church of England. Every American knew something of the Orangemen, the Sons of Erin, and other associations, and the controversy perpetually going on be-

of Erim, and other associations, and the controversy perpetually going on between them, as well as of the great threatened riot in New York, that in Canada, and how easy it would be to have one in Chicago, 'so intense was the hatred between Irishmen themselves, And while to-day, in New York and elsewhere, Mr. Parnell and his cause were accepted with high acciaim by thousands of Irishmen, there were other thousands of Irishmen that gave them no sympathy, and that had neither money, nor time, nor any other token or favor, to bestow upon them.

It was very clear that one did not go to the root of the trouble in Ireland when he talked about landlord absenteeism. That, no doubt, was one of the difficulties, but the difficulty was not created by absenteeism, nor by the Jandlords. It did not lie in landed proprietorship, but deeper than any of these. The cause of THE FREEENT TROUBLE WAS YAMINE.

rith the unfaithful ones, were a God had promised to His peed, on conditions of obedience and guage of the text implies that loned is a rest from all evil. I man lives on earth in constition he has various to sin, enemies external No sconer does the child of God voyage to the Kingdom than his a danger of some hidden quicked rock which the enemy of all has thrown in his way. Nearly the path is surrounded by some r pitfall. Hence Paul's earnest thren in Hebrews, xii., 2. But in in the home of God's children, incitements to sin, no snares, no my to entice to evil. There the behold vanity, and nothing shall sinful passions. The atmosphere will be salubrious, the language pure.

pure.

But God's love continues. Christ's or cases, and His grace aever out of every ten of the beautible avenues you will find a skelebe rooms. Some years ago, when
the care of those afflicted with
bit was established in an Eastern
'Mis applications from famflies in
into the snare.

Those who are found worthy
find to the angels. The
tropic of the servents has spoken
to no other translation of the serve
of sixth Isalah than that
ehold a create new heavens and
the former shall not be rememten mind. This will be the
home of the redecimed. It was unsileve that children, and orippies,
depends would be found in
time condition as on earth. St.
he righteous should become like
Jesus Christ. God had promised
the the equal of the angels, and
as which could not enter into the
ble spoke very decidedly. "And
nowise enter therein anything
Thieves, drunkards, sorcerers,
everlasting life, and the
overwhelming that the
year as well give up the Brible aln and again the Scriptures give
everlasting life, and the
overwhelming that the
overwhelming that the
substants must labor, and watch,
see who do not labor in this life
of fruits in the next. God so
that He gave His only Son that
red should not perish, but have
all that God asked was faith,
lecond advent of Christ upon
a unto salvation was the best
listurbed minds of those of unThe fruits of the spirit are lov
anity, forbearance, and good
a those fruits are found it must
if hat the person evidencing
food. If there is a class of per
ord that should hold their
and look straight up
it these who have
salvation. When Carist comes
the attraction will be such that
whenever he may be one this
gorigh

was one of the difficulties, but the difficulty was not created by absenteeism, nor by the landlords. It did not lie in landed proprietorship, but deeper than any of these. The cause of THE FIREST TROUBLE WAS FAMINE. The cause of that lay back in the centuries. Some of the things he had already mentioned were to be enumerated among the sources of the trouble in Ireland. Besides these, there were two others, radical and fundamental, that disserved particularly to be named.

In the first place, most of the peasantry in Ireland were ruled by the Vatican in Rome,—not by England and not by Ireland. By the Vatican, he meant the religious organization which held its councils and determined the policy of the Church of Ireland as best it served the Church in Ireland, and as it would best serve the Church in the United States. In using Gliadstone's word, "Vaticanism," he talked against propagandism, arainst ecclesiastical authority, and not against Catholic belief. One might believe in the supremacy of the Pope and the efficacy of masses, and at the same time—challenge the Caurch's authority when it interfered in civil relations and in civil duties. He talked not arainst the Church, but against the authority exercised over those who were hundreds and thousands of miles away from the centre of dictation. Chiesgo's most worthy Mayor, in his address to Mr. Parnell, talked about Home-Rule. Included the Ireland has had but very little of it in her history, and there would not be much of it in reland was ignorance and superstition. He epoke now of the peasantry,—the farming population. The worst thing about them, as he understood it, was that they were substantially content with their lot. Put the same number of Germans or Frenchmen on those farms, and in live or cight years this whole question would be over those earnings were small, and he had to pay out no inconsiderable portion for rent. But he always had something from his earnings. To be sure those earnings were small, and he had to pay out no inconsiderable portion for

other humble work of that kind. They did not appre to self-sustainment, but were satisfied with this menial service. This was the reason, as he understood it, why the Irish of this class were so length to beg and still be so little demeaned by it, and why they were so largely represented in nearly all our charitable institutions,—because it was their habit to live from day to day, saving nothing, and, when trouble overtook them, depending upon somebody else.

It was very clear that, so far as these people

many-sided question, and one not easy to solve. These might be unwelcome words to many, but he uttered them because, before God, he felt her ought to be uttered and

The common method pursued by the political papers and some of the public speakers was to be up the head of the firsh and English handlords. That was an worsell yet thing to do, because the leadderds worsell yet the transition of the handlords worsell yet the head of the transition of the handlords worsell yet the head of head of

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—At a meeting of the Parnell Central Committee to-day the following res-Resolved. That the Secretary be directed to express to the people of Chicago the deep sense of satisfaction we have felt at the grand public reception which they gave to Messrs. Parnell and Didon, and that special thanks be conveyed

to those who took prominent part in organizing THE ASIATIC SITUATION.

no fine feelings to speak of, alluded to the wedding under the title, "Another Old Landmark Gone."

"Doctors declare," says the Chicago Journal, "that electric light will eventually destroy the eyesight." When Edison heard the ramark he retired into his innermost laboratory, and when he had shut and locked and put a chair against the door, whispered to himself with a sardonic smile, "first catch your electric light."—Albany Journal.

An unexpected pleasure—Beloved, but unresponsive fair one: "So glad to see you, Cousin Charley, and so kind of you to drop in! Now, you'll sit a couple of hours with grandmamma, won't you? Just to amuse her while Arthur and I take a stroll in the garden. And be careful to speak as loud as you can, for she's very, very deal, poor dear!"—Harvard Lampoon.

It is pointed out that in these bad times a hint how to provide a most acceptable and inexpensive present for the children may not be unwelleme. It was the practice of an eminent, army surgeon to lock up his olive branch a week before the anniversary of his birthday. On that day he solemnly opened his dungeon and released him, saying: "The most valuable boon which man can enjoy is liberty! Take it, my son, as a velcome present from your parents!"

A Polish Jew, after being convicted of having stolen certain goods in which he traded, was asked why he allowed himself to be tempted to commit such a crime. He answered the question like a philanthropist. "Well," he said confidentially, "I will just tell you. The one object of my life has been to benefit my fellowmen, and sell them a good article at the very lowest price. Now, then, if I bought those goods the man I bought them of would regulate the

FRONTIER SOLDIER LIFE.

A Terrible Night in the Snow.

The following extract from a private letter written by Lieut. McCauley, of Reading, Pa., and published in the Dady Times of that city, depicts the peculiar hardships and dangers of frontier life:

From the building of the stations I was ordered north by Gen. Crook to survey a new road from Fort Steele, strices miles east of Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to cross Snake River and connect with the new road to the south,—the object being to make Steele, where are large Government warchouses, the depot of supplies, instead of Rawlins, for White River. Between Steele and Snake River lies the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains, the trend being here northwest and southeast, all water on the eastern side going into the Platte and the Missouri, while Snake River and its tributaries belong to the waters of the Guilf or California. It was on this survey that we encountered one of the most terrible snow-storms I ever saw in thousands of miles of travel in the Rocky Mountains. During eight days there was daily snow-storm, which was only mider one day to gather strength apparently for the next. One day we made but three miles; and another, after going one and a half miles, the storm broke upon us and compelled us to return to the camp we had left; and so oach day we attempted progress, but with varying success. About twonty miles up the Platte to the south from Steele, crosses the old emigrant road, running eastward, the great highway in early days of the coaches and the celebrated Pony Express, and still the route of emigrant travel to the west and northwest. Having sont a courier back to Steele for a packtrain, all our wagons having broken down, I concluded, while awaiting that and supplies, to provest ward from the crossing of the emigrant road to Snake River, the junction of which is at Sulphur Spring, or Humphrey's Renche, a station on the courier line.

With the odometers in the "buckboard,"—a light vehicle for mountain-travel,—in company with Judge Hugus, a wealthy merchant at Fort Steele, interested i

as high as twenty to thirty feet.

At one place, where for but twenty feet the road, crossing a ravine, was blocked by a drift in its deepest part ten feet, we were compelled to make a detour of a quarter of a mile, up the hilliside, through the show that was nearly two feet deep,—our horses at times sinking to their bellies. And so for three miles we pushed on in our descent, when, darkness coming on, and our stock being tired out, I determined to stop and remain there till daylight, when we could finish the remaining nine miles of the Pass. Noticing to the right, some 250 yards, a guich in the hillside, I rode up to it through the snow, two feet deep, and found some clumps of box-elder which would answer for firewood; and thither we proceeded. The Judge, however, by this time had become alarmed, and, fearing a heavy storm and our being snowed in during the night, called me back and advised a return to Errett's at once.

occupation waters they gave to Nome. Ferrodis and Diston, and that special terms is secondary that domonstration.

THE ASIATIC SITUATION.

The Rapitels are as Herest:
They look attributely queer at the property of the secondary of the secondary

on dollars."

nee Horace Greeley's advice should be modthusly: "Go West, young man; go West!"

THE COLORED RACE.

A Plea from One of Them for Simple Justice to His People.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

TOPEKA, Kak., Peb. 27.—It seems as though the American people have for once in twenty years let up on the vexed negro question, and just at a time when it should receive more attention than at any other time of its existence. Though we are called citizens of the United States, yet we are not treated as such. We are a people

are called citizens of the United States, yet we are not treated as such. We are a people who love justice, and we ought to have learned to sympathize with the distressed and oppressed; but we have watched Mr. Parnell's movements in this country for the past few months, and also watched public sentiment; and months, and also watched public sentiment; and it seems as though the American people, or a part of them at any rate, have forgotten that there was, and is yet, a landlord problem in this country to be solved. But, this being a negro question, maybe it doesn't belong to the masses, part or them at any rate, nave lorgotten in this there was, and is yet, a landlord problem in this country to be solved. But, this being a negro question, maybe it doesn't belong to the masses, but to the patriotic few. We are not complaining, for we have been blessed. There have not been many of us starved; but there has been, and still is great suffering among the colored people fleeing from the South for life and liberty. Now, we unite as one man, and thank the people of the East for their benevolence towards us in our distresses here this winter, and we send our special thanks to Chicago,—for, if we had not been aided by them, their would not have been people enough left to bury the dead. And, with all this aid, there have been a great many departed from this life in consequence of exposure and sickness; and there are still a great many here, and still more coming on every train.

We are not complaining of the people, but we cannot help complaining of our boasted free Government, when we have vainly asked and begred it so much for that protection due from a Government. I don't think there is one in all this broad land that would take up arms against this Government. I hope it will be the means of shaming those Southern Bourbons who stand with guu in hand, ready to write on this subject, but I hope it will be the means of shaming those Southern Bourbons who stand with guu in hand, ready to write it will be the means of shaming those Southern Bourbons who stand with guu in hand, ready to kill every "nigger" who looks as if he or she were going to leave that God-forsaken section to better his or her condition.

Now I come to what I want to call your attention to, and that is this: I see in The Traigung of the listh that one of our friends has offered a resolution in Congress making an appropriation for the Irish sufferers. Well, I hope that will pass also. Then we will be more able to urge our claim for transportation up the Mississippi River. But we don't want naye-vessels for the transportation of contributi

the two dynamo machines, each of which uses one-half.

Mr. Edison says that he has been experimenting all along with the lamp, not because he was discissed with it, but because he wished to find out the best shape for the globes and the best size for the carbon loops.

It is impossible, at this time, to make an estimate of the cost of the plan necessary to light up this city by electricity. It is certain that Mr. Edison's dynamo machines cost in the neighborhood of \$500 apiece, and that the lamps cost in cents apiece. But it is claimed that it is only reasonable to believe that a large number of the dynamo machines and of the lamps could be produced at very much less cost than single machines and lamps. The ordinary gas-jet looks yellow in contrast with Mr. Edison's lights; almost as yellow as the latter appears in contrast with the moon. The Edison light is also without the bluish tinge that renders the flame of the ordinary carbon-voltaic-arc lamp disagreeable.

The Edison generator, constructed on the Faradic principle, is an unending source of interest to the scientific observer at Menic Park. Mr. Edison claims that he recovers 80 per cent of the power applied to the first machine; but, while it is evident that he obtains much more than is obtained in the best of the old-fashioned generators, such as the Siemens, which recovers about 40 per cent, his statement, it is said, has not been satisfactorily demonstrated. If any one doubts that Mr. Edison has subdivided the electric current, his friends say, they have only to visit Menic Park at night. There over a square mile is illuminated by means of lamps connected with what might be called electric mains. These mains have one-half inch diameter as they start from the generator, the diameter of the wires running into the houses is only one-fifth of an inch. By this means a sub-current is generated and connected with the lamps by the fine wires that pierce the pear-shaped globes. It is based upon the theory that the electrical charge of a conductor one inch in d

protective turns electric light of an illuminating power equal to that of 1,000 cubic feet of gas for 65 cents.

EDISON AS PLAINTIFF—APPLYING FOR AX INJUNCTION AGAINST THE WESTERN UNION'S USE OF THE DUFLEX PATENZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The suit of Thomas A. Edison and George Harrington against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for an injunction against the use of the duplex and quadrupiex telegraph transmitters, which Edison invented in 1875, was argued in the District Supreme Court, before Judge James, today, on the plea of the defendant. Messrs. J. H. Ashford and Matt H. Carpenter appeared in support of the plea, and Messrs. J. H. B. Latrope and R. D. Mussey for the bill. The former argued that the pendency of a similar suit in the United States Circuit Court at New York barred the one here, and counsel for Edison that the two suits were compatible, being for infringements of his patents in different places. The suit arrises from Edison's having contracted to sell the patent for \$25,000 and \$250 royalty on each circuit to the Company, on which he received \$5,000 on account, and afterward discovering that, in a partnership which he had concluded with Harrington in 1870, he had agreed not to sell his inventions without the latter's consent. The Company had in the meantime put the transmitters into use, and retained them, announcing their readiness to perform the contract. The Court took the papers, and reserved its decision, after giving the defendant leave to file the record of the New York suit in this case.

FIGHTING BEFORE CABUL. An English Officer's Graphic Picture of the Struggle with Swarming Af-

ghans.

London Morning Post, Feb. 14.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young officer: CABUL, Jan. 4.—I will try and give you some idea of the battles of the 11th, 13th, and 23d. I did not like the first advance a bit, but what was worse was seeing the first man fall near me. At

Charasiab I was seedy, and did not go out until midday, but I was in front of the company when I was there, and was the first up to the gun we took. Sleeping out was awful, as you had nothing at all but the regimental great-coat, which is a rotten article. All camp-fires were put out at tattoo, dinner or no dinner, and it was very often no dinner. Doggle didn't like it at all: where the those study reverse of thomas due to millions, for every civilized but he may instered millions for every civilized but he may instered the studies of the protect conflicts of things, we are under the protect conflicts of things, we are the student makes the high to measure to the charge of the student of a materia buttonew that we now. That does not not the things of the student of a materia buttonew that we now. That does not not the student makes the high to measure to the charge of the little on chartly, who overall conflicts and to the charge of the little on chartly, who overall conflicts and the little of th he used to keep me warm inside my coat. I am at present in a room compared to which the coal-cellar at home is a drawing-room, and so

Strive to Excel in Some Di "Strive to Excel in Some Direction."

Sydney (Australia) Herald.

A recent arrival from Victoria, fair, patriotic and possessed of the proverbial quickness of our Southern cousins, got involved in a friendly argument with her hostess at a suburban breakfast-table the other day. The conversation had veered from the Exhibition and broken pavements, horrid servants, domestic troubles, and church matters, round to that fertile theme of disagreement, the respective merits of the two colonies. The fair Victorian was vehement in her assertions that we were all asleep here, behind the Victorians in everything, and not able to hold a candle to Melbourne in anything. "Come, come," said the representative of Sydney, "you must admit that our police are better than yours. You must yield us the palm there!" "Ah, well," said the Victorian, "I dare say your police are fine fellows. I don't mind giving you them in. But "—here she became suitably solemn and exultantly deliberate—"but, my dear, your bushrangers ain't so good as ours."

you are often laying the foundation for some pulmonary or bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sur-remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure all stubborn coughs, and relieve any anx-lety as to dangerous consequences.

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, or a bruise sprain, or cut, use "Brown's Household Panacea." A wonderful remedy: Price, 25 cents. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER-ous patrons, throughout the city, we have Estab-lished Branch Offices in the different Divisions as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Offices, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays; m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays; J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 120 Twenty-second-st. J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-effich, 200
West Madison-st., neur Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 269 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Faney
Goods, 72 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
JOHN W. H. NERES, Printing and Advertising
ADULN W. H. NERES, Printing and Advertising
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North
Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

DERSONAL—ANTON MERZ, FROM HARGESheim, near Kremansch, Germany: If this should
meet the eye of Anton Merz or his friends, they
would oblige by communicating with HENRY MERZ,
88 Field-st., Liverpool, England. DERSONAL—COR: FRIDAY IS THE ONLY DAY.
I am sure of being at home this week. Write.

CITY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—THE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT residence 429 West Washington-st., near Ada; three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; building 52 W feet, lot 22x170 feet, fronts south, built in 1871; occupied only by owner. Price, \$14,300 furnace, range, and gas-fixtures included: \$26,000 was refused in 1872. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 32 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-1,40 FEET FRONTAGE, CORNER OF Prairie av. and Sixty-Brat-st, at Jil: \$10,000 can be made on this.

DAVID WILLIAMS, 128 Clark-st, Room II.

POR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO LOTS FOR THE price of one—30 feet front corner Loomis and Nebraska-sia; water and sewer. On long time; SLight Call on ROBERT HERVEY, Agent, 108 Dears on-sale FOR SALE-24, 48, OR 72 FEET ON CANAL-ST.
near Wright. P. W. SNOWHOOK, 61 La Salle-st TOR SALE—39 WARREN-AV. AND 984 MONROE.

To st., stone fronts, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on same door, ouverient and complete; locations desirable. I also have other baryains in West Side residences, at from £50 to \$10,000. H. POTWIN, IN Washington-81, itoom 44.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSOn, desirable houses and lots and choice lots
OHASE & ADAMS, 161 Le Salie-sa. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POT SALE-50 ACKES, PARTOR ALL, IN STAN.
Ton County, Nebraska, % miles from railroad; &
per acré, or will exchange for stock goods or good improved farm. Address P 33, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-ACRE LANDS, WITH A SMALL V stream of water, as near the city as possible, f miles, price, and place,—no other tention,—138 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1. IN STHOMPSON'S
Block, store and basement, 2870, opposite Carson
A Pirice's business centre of the West Side. WM. H.
THOMPSON, 22) West Madison-st.
TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT. WITH
asphalt floor, 16 and 18 Third-sv.; also from on
extension of Dearborn-st., between Jackson and Van
Buren. Power easily available. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room?, 110/As Saile-st.
TO RENT-FORE AND BASEMENT NOS. 220 AND
23; Wabash-sv.; possession can be had on April
1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room?, 110 La Saile-st.

1 N. Wabest-av.; possession can be had on April
1 ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room; lift La Salie-st.
TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF 55 STATE-ST.;
suitable for light jobbing or manufacturing;
stesim elevator; with or without steam power. Apply
on first floor.
TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 5ix20 FEET,
1. near corner of Madison and Franklin-sta, possession May 1. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.,
Room 44.

Miscellaneous.
TO RENT-GRAIN AND STORE WAREHOUSE;
possession given at once; capacity 150,00 bushels.
Inquire on premises, 125 to 18 North Water-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE CONTAINING 6
or 8 rooms; hot and cold water, with large yard,
in the vicinity of Union Park from the first of April.
State lowest price and when house can be seen. Address N8, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-STORE-ROOM IN A GOOD
Vontry town where there is a good opening
for drug store; Northwest preferred; no stock wanted. Address M 74. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A GENTLEMAN, A ed. Address M 74, Tribane office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A GENTLEMAN, A Visrge, comfortably-furnished room, with modern improvements, on the North Side, east of Clark-st. References given. Address A W, Room 618, Sherman House.

House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLOOR OR FLOORS IN
when eligible locality, the same to contain it du
square feet, with steam power, for manufacturing
purposes. LOUIS HANSON & CO., 25 East Ohio-st.,
picture-frame manufacturers.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM.
within one block of W. W. Kimball's music
store, corner State and Adams—sts. A. A. FISHER,
with W. W. Kimball.

BOAR DING AND LODGING.

South Side.

BOAR DING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—REDESOM AND PARlor; family and single rooms, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM
the bridge—Front rooms, with board, it to it per
week; without board, if to it.

278 EAST OHIO-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED
day-boarders wanted.

Hotels.

CLARRNCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts, four bloods south of Palmer HomeBoard and room, per day, il. is to it; per week, from
is to filt; also furnished rooms rented without board.

NNELISH HOUSE, il EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—

ENGLISH HOUSE, SI EAST WASHINGTON-ST.
Down again; single room and board, it to S. Re
tsurant tickets, Il mesis, E.S. Transients, Il a day. HARWELL HOUSE PARTIES LOOKING FOR GOOD to the common and the common and the common and the common and lineare the lineare the common and lineare the common and

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A T ONCE PIANO-RABE CHANCE
A private loan broker must secrifice an elegant
75-octave parior grand reservoid giano, patent full
arrade arrangement, super of participal copy modeling,
magnificent tops of a copy of the copy modeling,
magnificent tops of the copy of the copy modeling,
soli, Call at 705, West Madison-st.

Magnificent tone and miss. Only gate; maker's price 800. Call at 730% West Madison-at.

PIPE ORGANS TUNED, REPAIRED, IMPROVED, and enlarged at the organ factory 6 Bast Indianast. Established 1871.

LOST AND POUND.

LOST AND POUND.

LOST A PILAIN GOLD EARRING WITH three drops and poarl in centre; will pay more than its worth, it being a keepaake, by leaving at 120 Clark-st., Room 2.

S. REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF WOLF-wall of the indianast, Raineday evening, Fol. 28 Return to number given, and receive reward. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL PATENT STOVEpipe shelves. Inquire at 30 North—av.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-THREE OR FOUR WOOD CARVERS A POLY Apply at office of CLARK BROS. & CO., Robers, near Blue Island-av.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST, USED to run a lathe and vise, wages \$2.50 per day, for Michigan: free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 26 South

WANTED-CANVASSERS-GENT OR LADY TO sell needles on my new plan; S to S a da easily made by either sex. Particulars free. C. M LININGTON, 45 East Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-AGENTS - SI SAMPLE. PASTE selling article extant, sent froe to those we mean business, and the bost money-making schos in America guaranteed men with small capital. Poys; no poatals. Send stamp for pamphlet and pers. Merrill Manufacturing Company, 37 and North Cark-st., Chicago. WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINT
of with the duties of an advertising sofictor for
a successful weekly newspaper; also to collect subscriptions. Address, stating experience and terms,
Post-Office box Ru. WANTED AN ACTIVE MAN, WHOLEBAL groceries, teas, etc., in lows and Nebraska, open to an offer. R. Box M7, Council Bluffs, In. WANTED-CANVASSERS TO SELL SEVERA new patented articles: ready sales, large profit Chicago Patent Company, 15 Clark-at., Hoom 2.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GREMAN COOK one capable of acting as housekeeper when required; also a German or English laundress. Best references required. Apply at 64 Michigan-av.
WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GEN.
eral housework in a small family. 67 Michigan-av. W ANTED-AN NGLISH OR GERMAN COOK one capable of acting as housekeeper when re quired; also a German or English laundress. Bes references required. Apply at 64 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN ARTIST OF EXPERIENCE AND ability to take charge of fashionable milinery rooms in the city: must be a lady of taste, stylish, and a good conversationalist, and have first-class references. Apply Monday, 3 to 5 p. m., at Brevoort Honse,

WANTED-NURSE GIRL ONE CAN SET Good pay. References required. 163 Prairie-SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE CLO
iers—A thoroughly experienced foreman, wi
acculainted with all the branches of the beaut
acculainted with all the branches of the beaut
acculainted with all the branches of the recompany of the beautiful of the beaut

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. SITUATION WANTED-WITH A SINGLE RIG Wholesale store of factory, Address No. 30 Cra mer-st, A. MULLER. CITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS Dutler or valet or both; been five years in the country and have just come from New York. Good English and New York references. Address & Arribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES. BUSINESS CHANCES,

TOR SALE—HAVING BOUGHT THE SCALE
IN works, we offer our manufactory for sale, consisting of building, 25 horse-power engine and boiler,
and land, only three blocks from the depot. Full description will be sent on application. Price very low.

FOWELL & DOUGHAS, manufacturers of pumps and windmills, Waukegan, ill.

Tolk SALE—A MANUFACTORY, WITH FULL
Inne of wood-working and veneer cutting mechinery, tog sawmill, etc. Works cover five acres, and
are situated in direct line of communication to all
parts of the country. For particulars address JOHN FOR SALE-JEWELRY BUSINESS, NINE YEAR established, in a thriving town of 1,500 inhabitant POR SALE—CHEAP FUR CASH—GOOD CLEAR
stock of dry goods and groceries in Sreator; be-town in Illinois; Coal Company pays out 30,000 pc month; have good trade. Address C. A. BALLOU

I WANT A MAN WITH \$1.00 OR \$5.000. either a half or an entire business; we lished and in good working order. Frincipal chronic business-hunters need apply, Add WANTED-BY AN OLD AND EXPERIENC manager, a party with 500 to act as treasure a first-class female minstrel frompa. Address

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—SHAMILTON-AV. BETWEEN ADAMS
and Jackson-ass. east front. 2-story frame dwelling with brick basement, in good order; 25 per month.
ROBERT H. WALKER, at Dearborn-st., 10 to 18
m. and J to 4 p. m.

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MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1880.

son claims to be able to profitably furnish electric light of an illumin equal to that of 1,000 cubic feet of gas for

bers of the Russian Embassy nople were yesterday fired upon in that city, and one of them wounded, by two persons who made their escape.

In the Iowa Legislature the bill to amend the law of tax exemptions so as to render church property taxable in that State has been indefinitly postponed.

A vore of thanks has been tendered by the Parnell Central Committee in New York City to the people of Chicago for their grand reception to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon on the occasion of their visit to this city.

A MESSAGE from President Hayes on the Monroe doctrine is expected this week. It is thought he will take decided ground against the control and operation of an internic canal by foreign Governments.

THE Chinese exodus from California seems to have begun. Two car-loads of the people whom Kearney has declared "must go" passed through St. Louis yesterday en route for Philadelphia and New York, and 500

THE "strong sentiment in favor of David Davis" is understood in Washington to have en one of the reasons for the unwillingness of the Democratic Committee to locate the National Convention in Chicago. There is no such sentiment in this city.

subject of the Irish relief movement we print this morning a sermon preached yes terday by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., of St. Paul's Universalist Church, in which the nd is taken that intemperance and the Papacy must be numbered as among the chief sources of Ireland's woes and suffer-

Among the Ute captives lately taken t Washington are two who are believed to have taken part in the fearful outrages at White River Agency, but Miss Meeker, after s view of their stolid countenances, is unable to positively identify either of them as having been concerned in the atrocities perpetrated upon the white men and women of

AT a mass-meeting yesterday at their hall on West Taylor street the Bohemian residents of Chicago passed resolutions protesting against what they deem the unjust action of the Board of Education in refusing to grant the petition that the Bohemian lan-guage be taught in the Throop School, which ited in a district thickly populated by

Spon is the condition of Prince Bism health that it is expected he will not be able to appear in the German Parliament on the on of the debate of the Army bill. such an event Count Von Moltke, who is a strong advocate of the policy of increased armament and added burdens of tax-ation for the support of a vast military esent, will represent the Government

Congress has been in session thirteen weeks, and with the exception of the passage of a few unimportant bills, none of the regular public business has been transacted. ere have been no exciting and protracted tical debates to offer as an excuse for this othingism, the explanation of which car found in the unwillingness of the cratic majority to set to work resolutely and attend to the really important and necessary work of the session.

The railroad companies will have to make mother and much larger reduction of grain freights if they expect to prevent water-route competition from entting down their business. Five barges, bound for New Or-leans, and containing 250,000 bushels of corn for export, were yesterday taken in tow at St. Louis. The cost of shipment at present oad rates for this amount of grain to New York would be about \$70,000; by way of the Mississippi River to New Orleans the cost

ds of Senator Thurman in Ohio said to be quite at a loss to determine the precise degree of advantage they have gained by the location of the Democratic Convention nnati. Ordinarily such a victory rould easily be construed as favorable to be Presidential prospects of a favorit son, but this is not an ordinary condition of and it is by no means clear that the sual advantageous results are to be antici-ted. Nothing is clearer than that incinnati could not have obtained the

that their support was not rendered except by the definit direction of their chief. It is this consideration that troubles the friends of Mr. Thurman, and their gratification at securing the Convention is largely mixed with apprehension of some deep design which the crafty old schemer of Gramercy Park harbors in connection with the location of the Convention. That it bodes no good to the Thurman movement they gravely

THE telegraph war between the Western Union and the American Union Companies is daily assuming fresh complications and larger dimensions. The latest move is the withdrawal by the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-road Company of its 6,000 miles of telegraph lines from the Atlantic & Pacific control (virtually the Western Union), and the ransfer of these lines to the American Union. An injunction has been sued out by the Atlantic & Pacific which will for the present prevent the transfer of such wires as were erected by that Company in 1876 and

COLORED people from the South continue to arrive in Indiana in search of permanent nomes, in spite of Senator Voorhees' Exodu Investigating Committee, but it cannot be shown that the leading Republicans of that are in the slightest degree responsible for the influx: A number of these gentlemen are shortly to appear before the Com at Washington to testify in their own behalf in refutation of statements that the immigraion of negroes has been aided and encouraged by them. The attempt to show a political ob lect in connection with the movement of colored people into Indiana has been a complete failure and the investigation set on foot by Voorhees a discreditable farce.

THE sermons which in full or in part are given in our columns this morning include a liscourse by Prof. Swing upon the interesting topic, the eighteen years of the life of Christ, between the ages of 12 and 30, of which no record is given in any of the Scripture memoirs,—years which Prof. Swing thinks were full of intellectual growth and development, and which were preparing the way for the full manhood of mind in the Christ of 30. Also sermons by the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., preached in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on "Duty and Sin in Relation to 'Holy Things'"; by the Rev. Clinton Locke, of Grace Episcopal Church, on "The Church a Necessary Factor in Human Society"; by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, at Centenary M. E. Church, on "The Kingdom of God"; by the Rev. E. I. Galvin, at the Third Unitarian Church, on A Plea for the Adoption of a System of Organized Cooperative Charity in the City of Chicago"; and by the Rev. Dr. Mathewson, on "Eternal Rest."

CAUSE AND REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES IN CALIFORNIA.

The condition of affairs in San Francisco is not very encouraging. If a term of violence be avoided for the present, the causes which have produced this condition of affairs will not be changed. The great business "boom" which has extended to all other parts of the country appears not to have benefited California. Her large cities are filled with laboring men who have no work, who have been unemployed for a long time, and who are really suffering, while alongside them are the comparatively few holding immense wealth. Kearney has beome a power in the State with the idle and discontented workingmen, and a war between accumulated wealth and unemployed labor is openly declared. The expulsion of the Chinese from California is but an incident of the real condition of affairs. Kearney himself is but an incident of the changing circumployed, if wages were remunerative, if the State was really prospering,—there would be no Kearneyism and no Kearney to head mobs and foment mischief. Men at work and earning a comfortable living pay but little attention to brawling demagogs of any degree, and much less to fellows who preach lisorder and strife. But idle men with fammes to support, unable to obtain work at any wages or the ordinary comforts of life, do become listeners to and followers of Communistic brawlers, to whom, ordinarily, they would pay no attention. Kearney's success is due to a condition of affairs in California which naturally throws to the surface just such men. He is not so much cause as he is an effect. If it were not Dennis Kearney it would be somebody else as had or worse.

The money capital and movable wealth of California are gradually, but pretty rapidly, leaving it. The employers are moving away, but the unemployed are left behind. Security to life and property is weakening, and between the collapse of gold and silver productions on the one hand and the fierce threatenings of the hungry, idle mob on the other, California is brought to face a new condition of affairs which should have been foreseen and been provided against in time.

California was settled by an American population seeking gold. The great bulk of the settlers in the years following the discovery of gold went there expecting literally to pick up nuggets in the placers, and, getting a fortune in a brief time, to return to the East to enjoy their wealth. This was the motive which urged the vast majority of all the thousands to drag their weary limbs across the interminable desert plains with ox-teams and on foot, and others to sail there by the Isthmus or around Cape Horn. Every ditch, gully, creek, stream, and mountain side was explored, searched, washed, and probed, until every ounce of free gold and dust was gathered; then followed the pick, and the drill, and the hydraulic machines, the boring, the sinking of shafts, and the blasting, until, at last, the gold has ceased to reward the labor; and so thoroughly has the fail to find enough in the tailings to support

their frugal lives. Those of the original settlers who did not return to the East went into the cities or engaged in agriculture. The silver mines of Nevada revived for a time the mining zeal, but large capitalists, making costly operations, crowded out the smaller adventurers, and the mountains have been tunneled and disemboweled until, at last, the silver is nov as exhausted almost as is the gold. Instead of fat dividends, there is now a season of cononce represented millions have dwindled into thousands. The exhaustion of the silver and gold mines has left the Californians pretty much stranded. The great "boom' of cities and railroads has ceased. Things are stagnant. Capital has stopped investing and speculating, and labor has begun threat-ening and mobbing; all is excitement, dis-

content, and anger. In the meantime California has neglected during these thirty years of gold and silver hunting a greater source of wealth than was ever hidden in her mines. In the vast valley that lies between the Sierras and the coast range of mountains is to be found the great field for industrial production and of inex-haustible wealth. This valley extends south from the neighborhood of Sacramento to the point where the two ranges of mountains unite. It is three hundred miles long, by ithout the support of the from thirty to fifty miles wide. The soil is gate of fully ten millions of acres that can be, and it is fair to presume enriched by the alluvial deposits of ages, and require to be, irrigated before yielding a

vashed down from the snow-covered Sierra r may be the rainfall on the high m ains, the great valley is left untouched, except during the brief term known as the "rainy season," which takes place for a few veeks in the winter-time. Nature, however, has furnished the means whereby this immense valley can be made pro ductive. Through its entire length courses the beautiful San Joaquin River. This river is fed at comparatively short dis tances apart by a series of streams be water from the inclosing mountains. streams, ranging in size from tumbling brooks to navigable rivers, are never dry, but filled at all seasons. This entire body of water, capable of thoroughly irrigating a plain twice the size of the entire San Joaquin Valley, is borne away to the ocean, and no fort is made to utilize it. The result is. that there is not more than one fair cros raised every three years in this valley, which ontains more than seven millions of acres and that can be made more fertile with water than even the Valley of the Nile. The limate is better even than that of Egypt. It is everything the heart and health of man can wish,-at once warm, breezy, bracing free of malaria or extremes of heat or cold. The soil, sunshine, and salubrity cannot be excelled on the face of the earth; but it is a treeless plain, a thirsty, parched expanse, with plenty of water rolling through it un touched, unutilized, and idle to the sea. While the whole land cries out for water, no man gives it a drink from these flowing

California is of such a warm and equable temperature that the land, with proper irrigation, will regularly produce two cropsone in summer and fall and one in winter and spring—every year. At present, and since the American occupation of California, the wheat crop of the San Joaquin Valley is a fair one once in about three years, averaging perhaps fourteen to eighteen bushels pe acre; the next year it may average ten, and and the third year five, or nothing. There is no rotation of crops,-it is wheat, wheat, wheat: or, if there be any change, it is bar ley on wheat stubble. No grasses are grown, no root crops,-nothing but grain. The land is becoming exhausted by this sort of farm ing, with shallow plowing, and no manuring or clovering.

This same land does not fail to yield thirty to forty-five bushels of wheat per acre, and other crops in proportion wherever the experiment f applying water is fairly tried. Instead of alley blooming with unexampled productiveness, it is suffered to lie idle during eight or nine months of the year, -a vellow, dry bar ren waste, over which the winds bear almost perpetual clouds of dust.

The cultivation that is adopted is trifling the earth is merely scratched. The land is held in immense Spanish grants by mo nopolists who are content with cultivat ing some of it in the cheap and unscientifi manner described, or using it for a few halfstarved flocks of sheep or lean herds of cattle to rove over in quest of the scanty herbage on those dry plains and the parched foot-hill ranges.

The necessity and the abundance of means t hand for irrigation are well understood by observing Californians. Irrigating companie have been formed, but the land-owners will not pay for the water they need, and are content to wait for a "good crop" every three years. The cities of California abound wit nultitudes of unemployed laborers who would take this land in small, workable farms, but who have not the means to provide for irrigating it at their own expense, nor to purchase the water of the companies at high prices. The remarkable situation is therefore presented of millions of acres of land capable of being made the most fertile in the world left a dry, barren, dusty plain, and sixty thousand able-bodied and idle laborers almost starving in the State for want of employment!

So engrossing has been the search for gold and silver, and the speculation in mining stocks, that the cultivation of the soil in a proper manner has been regarded as beneath he attention of a people expecting to become millionaires by striking bonanza mines; and yet in that neglected San Joaquin Valley rests more annual wealth than was ever found in the mines of the Pacific Coast. Now that the gold crop and the silver output hav ceased to pay the cost of producing them and the days of sudden riches by stock-gam bling have drawn near to their close, and California is confronted with a popula tion willing to labor, but denied the tunity, the long neglected duty of the State becomes a matter of absolute necessity.

Under the new Constitution the Legislatur is clothed with ample power to do what i needed for the present emergency. It should at once provide a system of general irrigation canals by which that entire valley shall be vatered. The supply of water is abundant all that is needed is a system of canals con necting with one another, intercepting it as it is pouring down the numerous streams from the mountains, and distributing the water through that vast plain. The area watered by the Nile is not so great as the area of this valley of California, and it sun ports five millions of people. The State has the power to establish such a system, and to levy a water tax for that purpose; a small annual tax per acre will reward the land owner a hundred-fold. Instead of a scanty crop every third or fourth year, it will give him two big crops annually Instead of requiring a ranch of 20,000 or 50,000 acres for sheep to wander over in search of herbage, not even farms of the prairie size of 160 or 200 acres will be needed by one farmer, as 40 to 60 acres of well rrigated land in the valley of California will give a profitable support to a man and his amily. There is the land, the fertile soil, the genial sunshine, the unexampled climate the almost perpetual season of fruits an sowers and of all crops, and there is the bundance of water flowing idly through that plain. All that is needed is for man to utilize that water, multiply its channels, in tercept the rushing streams and conduct the water through a larger area, and the earth will teem as it has never teemed before; the parched, yellow plain will be covered with verdure and become an ever-producing har-vest field, and from the inexhaustible soil will spring forth a richer and a more continuous reward to the laborer than was ever found in any placer or in any bonanza uncovered by the highest perfection of

This is no mere theory or idle speculation. as every man who has visited Salt Lake can ear witness as to how irrigation will transform an alkali desert into blooming gardens and fruitful fields. The land around Salt Lake City, which is the centre of 150,000 pros perous people, bears no comparison in natual fertility with the soil of the California valleys, and the climate of the former lacks the equable and genial warmth of the latter. The quantity of available water in the Salt Lake Valley for irrigation purposes is not a fiftieth part of what can be found in the State of California, for it is not the Joaquin Valley alone that is thirsty and can watered, but numerous other valleys, as Great Sacramento, the Feather, Yuba Eel, and Russian Rivers, contain

tithe of the produce of which they are capa-

A system of general irrigation in California would greatly increase the supplies of water by reason of the evaporation that would rise from the watered earth, which, borne by the winds against the lofty Sierra Mountain wall, would condense into rain and run down again in torrents to the rivers, and be spread by means of the canals i fractifying streamlets over the grateful land. The Mormons assert that the rainfall of their valley has doubled since irrigation has been dopted. The same effect on a vastly greater scale would unquestionably follow general irrigation in California. That is the solution of the industrial problem on that coast That is the only way to make the ex-Golder State prosperous and happy and give her a full share in the great business boom that has waked up the Nation.

THE WAR AGITATION IN EUROPE. The threatening attitude of the Continental Powers in Europe continues, and the speech of the Emperor of Germany at the opening Parliament, professing a desire for peace, is looked upon as a blind by those who go below the surface. The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes that there are very few people in France who do not be lieve that war will break out between Aus tria and Germany and Russia before the spring is closed, but asserts that France will not be drawn into it unless her persona rights are assalled. Upon this point he says: rights are assalled. Upon this point he says:
Yet lie [Bismarck] was not discouraged, and, renewing the game which he played so successfully with Napoleon III. at Biarritz, he has persuaded M. Gambetta that if France will remain perfectly quiet, and look on as a disinterested spectator at the settlement of the Austro-Russo-German imbroglio, she may be rewarded for her forbearance by a present of Alsace and Lorraine without the shedding of a drop of French blood or the expenditure of a centime of French money. No one but Prince von Bismarck would have even dreamed of the possibility of turning the aspirations of France; into a weapon against her, but Gambetta has swallowed the bait, and given a tacit promise that France will not interfere in any quarrel in which her personal interests shall not be directly involved.

What Germany has done in the way of in-

What Germany has done in the way of increasing her army and armaments, erecting new fortifications and repairing old ones, and accumulating material of war, has already been told in these columns. Meanwhile Austria is straining every nerve to place herself in readiness, not for defense simply, but also for offensive war. She has jeopardized her shances by increasing her army, and according to the same correspondent, has repared herself for an immediate attack upon Italy should she appear in the field as an ally of Russia or should the Irredenti leaders spring any revolutionary manifests tions. The German Government has furnished Austria with a list of these leaders, Vienna is to be put immediately in a state of defense. As against Russia, the Government has appropriated a large sum for erec tion of detached forts around the Capital, and also an additional credit for the comple tion of the Cracow forts, and has voted to appropriate 100,000 florins to fortify the passes of Semigrad and Przemyst, which, it claims, will prevent Russia from interfering with the mobilization of the Austrian army. Another significant index of the general danger is afforded by the action of Switzerland, which has always been neutral ground. The Government of the little Republic has decided to erect some new forts on the French frontier, and the German press has expressed great pleasure at this movement, as it affords new security against attacks from France. and are urging the Swiss to make these fortifications as strong as possible, suggest ing to them that their independence may speedily be in danger. The French press, on the other hand, though they deny that there is any possibility of a French invasion of Germany through Switzerland, are very much dissatisfied with her proposal to erect new fortifications. Upon this point a dispatch to the London Times from Berlin says:

The Frencharmy would encounter many great obstacles in an eventual march through Belgium to the Lower Rhine provinces, for it would be obliged to detach a large force in order to watch Antwerp and to protect its right flank against the German troops concentrated near Metz and Diedeuhofen. Besides this, it is quite possible that the other Powers, and particularly Great Britain, would protect the neutrality of Belgium. The French, it would therefore appear, would find less political and military difficulties in attacking the southern frontier of Germany, passing through Switzerland. The Upper Rhine can be more easily passed, and the lines of operation are less endangered in that quarter from an attack on the side of Strasbourg. The French would be at the same time very well protected by Belfort and the mountains of the Vosges, and would not find any very strong German fortresses to bar their further progress. It is, moreover, not likely that the other Powers would protect the neutrality of Switzerland, as their interests are not engaged there, and it is not feared that Switzerland would be annexed by the victors.

It is difficult to conceive that all these gigantic preparations have been suddenly commenced merely for purposes of defense, or why they should have been commenced at all, if there were not some alarming danger in prospect. For ordinary purposes of de fense no increase in armies or armaments would have been needed at all. How soon the struggle will come no one can say. The present confusion in Russia and the absolute essity of concentrating her entire military nower to put down Nihilism may delay it for a time, but the strain upon the relations of the Powers is now so great that little short of a miraculous combination of circumstances

can avert it. SPECULATIVE FREEMASONRY.

A few days ago the New York World received a special cablegram from Egypt to the effect that, after lowering the obelisk at Alexandria, Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe discovered at the base certain designs in stone as follows: A mason's square of stone, a pure white stone representing a mason's apron, a perfect altar, a rough and mperfect altar, and a mason's trowel of iron. Immediately upon the publication of this dispatch, Speculative Masons, or Free and Accepted Masons, began to construct theories that served to weave into the tradi tions of their Order evidences of a prebistoric origin not heretofore warranted by the

The venerable and learned Rob Morris, of a Grange, Ky., however, at once laid his iconoclastic hand upon this and similar superstitious assumptions of the neophytes, and most effectually disposed both of the World and Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe. It is only two or three years since Dr. Morris re turned from an exhaustive archæological tour of Syria and Egypt, his mission being solely in the interest of Speculative Freemasonry.

In regard to this pretended discovery of Lieut, Gorringe, Dr. Morris says: Lieut. Gorrinza, Dr. Morris says:

Now, all this reads like the ordinary statements of the bucolic press concerning the contents of Indian mounds, and, were not the Alexandrian reports well backed up, I would consider the whole story a canard. For as to the square and trowel they are the necessary tools of architecture, and no more Freemasonic than the bread ate or the wine drank during the erection of our edifice. That such objects should be found in the crevices of a great platform is a matter of course. As to the pure should other gons up to twelve. As to the pure white stone representing a Mason's apron, the idea is absurd. Who can conceive the emblem of an apron? Why, the emiliem of a pair of suspenders would be as suggestive.

Following up the reputed discovery in this

Following up the reputed discovery in this vein, Dr. Morris reminds us how "every year or two newspapers are agos with new dis coveries in Freemasonry. Some local savant opens an Indian mound, finds a stone which has a right angle or two, and behold! atl through the press the news circulates that the Mound-Builders were Freemasons. A visitor to the Western tribes observes an In-dian making his thousand gesticulations,

sees something that slightly resembles a Masonic sign, and the Indians have their Masonic lodges. A traveler up Lake Superior observes on the Painted Rocks some awings faintly resembling Masonic emblems, and the builders of Solomon's Temple journeyed through America! Thus the

gullty of cutting off women's brea

can any action relative to it be expected. The British troops have been successful. Seku-

fair will be allowed to cover the sins com-

mitted. It is unnecessary to comment upon these illustrations of the policy pursued by the British Government. They speak for

themselves to every Christian mind. They

serve to corroborate the fact which we at

least in the United States have cause to re-

member, that the British Government, so far

as it can do so, permits neither human nor

Divine laws to interfere with its schemes of

"PERPETUAL MOTION."

Probably there has not been a time within the past twenty years that some one in this city was not at work endeavoring to solve the impossible problem of "perpetual motion." Sometimes as many as two or three have been simultaneously racking their brains in this direction. If we suppose that Chicago is a fair sample of the rest of the civilized world in this particular, we must conclude that many scores of men are always wasting their energies upon this scientific ab-

old Order is made a langhing-stock of men. Freemasonry in this century and in th world does not need any such dig ging and delving among the debris of the past. And, while it is essentially specula-tive, is as well operative in that its traditions bear the impress of fraternal zeal brotherly love. It has grown with growth of civilization, kept step with the narch of liberty, and is not like good wine, enerated by any air of mustiness. But Dr. Morris goes still farther in his criticism of the alleged discovery. He says:

the alleged discovery. He says:

The accredited account of the three obelisks at Alexandria is that they were removed from Heliopolis by order of the first Cæsar (died B. C. 44), and whatever may be found at their bases were, of course, deposited there at that time. In regard to Masonic symbols in general, there are not many that are ancient. In my own time I have seen the emblems in Masonic use in this country multiplied tenfold. John Sherer covered his "carpets" with them with lavish hand. Albert Pike has invented them by scores. Mackey, Macey, and all manualmakers have well-nigh exhausted symbolisms. But few Masonic emblems are ancient.

The revolution of a wheel under the action of magnets fixed near its circumference is a type of one class of inventions; which are failures because magnets lose their power, and even BRITISH BARBARITIES IN AFGHANISTAN It is not an unjust accusation to say that in its wars abroad, the British Government has permitted its agents to commit a greater number of barbarities than that of any other change their condition, under the proposed cir-cumstances. The idea that the desired mo-tion can be obtained by the pressure of a dead weight was entertained in good faith a few years ago, though self-evidently Christian people. These acts of atrocity have not been confined to the savage allies which, n accordance with its habitual policy, it absurd. By far the greatest nur ventors, however, seek to obtain employs whenever practicable. Its commis doned officers and its soldiery have frequent causing weights to descend with a greate "leverage" than that by which they are raised in some of the machines which the writer ha examined, the apparatus is complicated a much as to make it difficult to detect the error ly been the active agents, as well as participants, in these crimes, which, for cold-blood ed cruelty and inhumanity, have never been equaled by any civilized nation, and which, but it is there always. Balls descending at the circumference of a wheel and rising near the hub; weights falling down an inclined plane and well-attested facts as they are, should have aroused against it the execration of mankind The people of the United States have good lifted perpendicularly, or the reverse; merci transferred up and down in a similar way. cause to understand the truth of this stateent. In the wars of the Revolution and of are the staples of thought about "perpetual motion." All may be proved to be fallacious by any one who has mastered the first principles of the science of mechanics.

The "inventor" once committed to the idea 1812 the cruelties practiced by the British and their Indian allies upon our ancestors were simply indescribable. It is impossible to umerate the sufferings to which our eldom gives it up, except when life ends. He diers, when taken prisoners, and our frontbuilds a "machine" rudely, and thinks that its settlers were subjected. Recent events is not well constructed. He tries to induce editors to commend the principle, and men with money to help him to develop it. His failure in both directions only drives him back more comoccurring in Afghanistan and South Africa show that the century which has elapsed since the Revolution, and which has to some extent assuaged the bitter memories of our both directions only drives him back more com-pletely upon himself, and he broods over the matter all the more intensely and doggedly as he believes that he is an unappreciated, abused man. Argument with him is of no value. The person who disagrees with him is simply preju-diced or blind, and is denounced as refusing to aid in developing the greatest discovery ever wars with England, has made no change British policy. Savages as fierce and barbarous as our Indians are still em ployed whenever it can be done, and British officers and men still perpetrate acts equally atrocious as those which won for the British vouchsafed to mortals.

It would be absurd to suppose that we know all the forces of Nature, or the best modes of using those at present narrowed to the service of man. It is not improbable that our investigators will yet find out means of obtaining army an infamous reputation in this country a hundred years ago. The course pursued recently by Sir F. Roberts, commanding the British troops in Afghanistan, has been fully in accordance with the policy pursued by his power" at a cost which will be insignif Government for centuries. Public opinion small as cost which will be insignificantly small as compared with that now necessary. But they will never get something out of nothing, nor succeed in obtaining an effect which is greater than its producing cause. Hence the perpetual motion is impossible, because it can never be realized so long as the above-named conditions exist. Just as we can multiply nothin England regarding his barbarous conduct has forced from him a statement of the number of Afghans who have been hanged by his orders since he entered Cabul. It has been necessary also for him to give the rea sons which prompted his extraordinary acing into any finite number we please with tion. To the credit of many Englishmen, his taining a result greater than zero, so may we experiment to the end of time and be no nearer reasons have been regarded by them as wholly insufficient to justify such cruelty, than now to the creation of nowe but the British Government has given no in dication whatever that his course has met ville which has resulted in some concessions the public. The Tobacco Board of Trade, con with anything else than its heartiest approval. Gen. Roberts reports that eightynine persons were hanged by his authority after he took possession of Cabul. Of the forty-nine were executed in three cor

plained that this amnesty did not extend to

those who had been guilty of instigating the

troops and people of Afghanistan to oppos

the British troops, and he was also careful to

add that such persons would be treated with-

trumped up to meet an outraged public

opinion at home. The Afghans were hanged

by him for simply defending their country

and homes against British invasion and out

rage, and he has but repeated the usual

chapter of British cruelties upon a people

anable to protect themselves, and who had

The accounts from South Africa are far

more horrible. They have not been sub-

stantiated so fully, however, as those com-

mitted in Afghanistan. The account given by Dr. Russell, correspondent of the London

Telegraph, shows that the behavior of the

British troops in the villages of the Trans-

vaal has been simply outrageous. Statements published in some South African papers, and not denied, are to the effect that

n the attack upon Sekukuni's stronghold

the allies of the English, the Annaswazi, were

guilty of savage barbarities greater even in

their atrocity than those at any time inflicted

by Indians upon our frontier settlers. Ten

the English troops in the attack. Their

character for ferocity had been fully re

ported to the British Government in 1876 by

the authorities of the Cape. A remonstran

was at that time addressed by the English Ministry to the President of the Trans

vaal Republic against their employment,

and the British Government, in commenting

upon the subject, stated that it viewed with

the utmost horror the use of such allies for

th prosecution of hostilities against Seku-kuni. Transvaal was, however, then inde-

pendent. Since its forced annexation the views of the British authorities have changed.

They have not only employed the Amaswazi

as auxiliaries, but so far have given no indi-

ation that the fiendish cruelties practiced by

these savages upon Sekukuni's people have met with their condemnation. The Volksblad, a Dutch organ in South Africa, states that in

the fight with Sekukuni the Swazis were

housand of these savages participated with

given no cause for British aggression.

isting of buyers and warehousemen, had a scal f fees which, under the rules, required unani of fees which, under the rules, required unani-mous consent to be changed. The fee was \$2 per hogshead, exacted of the buyers, with four months' free storige. In May, 1878, thirty-six buyers seeded and started a separate Board of their own, and there were several non-Board warehouses. One of them started a paper in the secutive days,-eleven on Nov. 10, twentyeight on the next day, and ten on the day following. The reasons assigned by him for these executions were that a Magistrate and six of the men had been convicted of disflourished. The war between the Boards was brought to a conclusion a few days ago, by an agreement by the old Board to reduce the fee honoring the bodies of the officers of the Cavagnari Embassy, seventeen for atnanded of the buyers to \$1.50 per hogs tacking escorts and having property of the Embassy in their possessic and the term of free storage reduced to thirty days. The terms were agreed to. All the se-ceders except Mr. Harthill, who had established nine for proved murders of campfollowers and suspected of being en the paper, were elected members of the old Board. Upon being informed that their assogaged in the Cabul outbreak, and fifteen for killing wounded soldiers as well as for ciate Mr. Harthill had been rejected all the others refused to accept their election, and the war was about to break out afresh, when Mr. implication in the attack on the Residency Roberts has in every manner treated Harthill begged his friends to comp the Afghan people as rebels to the British organization, and then he would apply formally Government. They were told by him in one for admission. Thus the matter stands. It is of his proclamations that if they opposed the advance of the British troops they would be buyers as much as \$30,000 during the time they acted independently of the old Board, which was so considered. In a subsequent proclama evidently controlled by the warehousemen. tion he offered amnesty to those who had opposed the British advance if they would IT reads like a romance to see the Albany give up their arms; but he scrupulously ex-Evening Journal opposing with all its might, day after day, a cardinal measure on which the Governor of its party had set his heart. Since the Journal was founded, the State has had five Whig Governors and five Republican Governors; and it has been the personal and political organ and mouthinger of every one of them till

ors; and it has been the personal and political organ and mouthpiece of every one of them till now. But the nomination of John F. Smyth by Gov. Cornell for reappointment to the office of Superintendent of Insurance seems to be a lond which the Journal cannot carry. It pours column after column of admonition upon the head of the Governor for adhering to Smyth, and warns the Republicans of the Senate that the party cannot afford to have his nomination confirmed. An attempt was made lately by friends out mercy as rebels. From these reasons offered by Gen. Roberts, it can easily be seen that many of the men were hanged for no other reason than that, in the discharge of a patriotic duty, they had fought against the British invasion of their country. Responsible correspondents of English papers, who were present with the army at the ned. An attempt was made lately by friends time, positively asserted that many of the of the Governor to buy the Journal; but the pro prietors replied that, as the proposition involved the surrender of their purpose to change the executions were for no other cause than par ticipation in the battles against the British troops. Their letters and telegrams were tone and policy of the paper, "no price or named which would be accepted." subjected to military censorship, and, if any doubt of the correctness of their statements had existed even in the mind of the commanding General such statements would have been suppressed. Gen. Roberts' reasons have been

A LETTER from Toronto, dated Feb. 25, reports that the charter of the Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal has been extended for ten years. Ship-Canal has been extended for ten years. The indefatigable President, F. C. Capreol, Esq., was about to leave for Ottawa to induce, if possible, the Dominion Government to take charge of and push the great enterprise to completion. The immense progress of the Northwest, as shown by the figures representing the business of our city for the past year, will furnish a substantial basis for the friends of the measure to, uses its immortance upon the attention of the urge its importance upon the attention of the Dominion authorities. Let them complete it, and to escape the extortion of the railways the Central States will furnish it with all the busiess it can possibly do.

THE Arkansas Gazette finds the sho pinching. It says of the new order of Assistant Postmaster-General Brade ter-General Brady reducing the "star service to one mail a week: Service to one mail a week:

This will give us but one mail a week between this place and Pine Bluff, and cut down to one mail a week all other routes in the State carried by coaches, wagons, or on horseback. It is simply an outrage upon the State.

The Gazette may divide the blame, if it

chooses, between the Republican Postmaster-General and the Democratic Congress, but cer-tainly the latter must bear the heavier part of

Mr. Dana having been betrayed into declaring that no Democratic candidate should be nominated who did not favor the use of armed force to suppress the Confederacy, the World promptly stops forward with a letter written by Triden in 1861, in which he said he felt it to be "a sacred duty to refuse his cancilon" to any expression tending to "an appeal to the sword for the solution of the differences between the North and South." But perhaps this letter was only a cryptogram, and meant something enirely different from what appeared on its fa

And now it eventuates that the Democratic empted to steal the vote of that State in the tempted to steal the vote of that State in the interests of Tilden, was guilty of forgory in ordering the Town Clerk of Somerville to fill out a certificate of election to a Fusion candidate and sign the names of the Selectmen. The Clerk obeyed his letter of instructions from his superior and forged their names, and on this false certificate the Fusion candidate was given a stolen seat, the original certificate having been destroyed, also by Garcelon's instructions. This was the first case examined by the Legislative

beginning of more disclosures of a similar nature to come. Having moved this Democrati-reformer out of the State-House, the next exdren of 5 or 6 years of age. As yet the British authorities have taken no action regarding this statement. Its correctness has not been denied, nor from present appearances of the people of Maine ought to be to me we him into some court where such things are properly kuni is a captive, and the success of the af-

THE Keokuk Gate City reports the finding of another piece of the big aerolite which fell in Emmet County, Minnesota, May 10 of last year. This piece weighs ninety-two and a half pound, and was found by Mr. Robert Pieta, of Emme Township, in a slough which has dried up since the fall of the object. This, with the two larges the fall of the object. This, with the two largest pieces, makes a collective weight of 694 pounds, besides several fragments, some of the of respectable size. The meteor is interesting however, outside of its unusual mass, on account of the fact that it is a rare specimen chemical sense. It is now being thorough

Dr there is anything the Democrats in Congress are ready to stand up to, the people would like to know what it is. Some of the things they are not ready to express an opinion about (1) The Election laws; (2) the Fitz John P case; (8) the contested election cases in Mina-sota and Indiana; (4) the demonstration of greenbacks, though one of their prominent case greenbacks, though one of their prominent can-didates for the Presidency favors this policy: (5) the disfranchisement of negroes in the South, and, in fact, every important policies

THE Hon. Rowland E. Trowbridge, nom THE Hon. Rowland E. Trowbridge, nom-nated for Indian Commissioner in place of Hayt, removed, is a native of Elmira, N. Y. but re-moved to Michigan when a child, about 1820. He was a classmate of President Hayes in Kenyon College, and graduated in 1841. He has served two terms in the Michigan Senate, and was a member of the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-nich, and Fortieth Congresses. He is said to be an able man, well versed in Indian affairs, and above all, honest.

Those were manly utterances of Senator Conkiling when interrogated in Washington the other day as to whether he would attend the Uttica Convention. "No, sir," said he, "I am a Senator, and the Senate is now in session, and my duty is here."—Fond du Lac Commoneach. Senator Conkling never said any such thing, or e forgot it; for he went to Utica, and made

Ir is very questionable whether the American people are prepared to put the choice of the next President of the United States in the hands of Mr. Ignatius Donnelly.—Philadelphia Record

Ignatius Donnelly would probably elect him elf if he had a chance.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Shuman's boom is for sale or rent. The Rev. Buckboard Murray is going to

Ex-Senator Simon Cameron will be SI years old next Monday. Perhaps Bessie Turner was asleep when

hat marriage took place.

A once famous Berlin prima donna h just died in that city at the age of 90. Her stage Misfortunes never come singly. Not long ugo the Princess Louise was thrown out of

eigh, and now it, is announced that she has rritten a play. The Princess of Wales is said to be a skillful milliner. When people are accustomed to uxury there is nothing like having a dead sure thing on hand in case of hard times.

We are anxiously waiting for the an-nouncement that "Mr. Anna Dickinson will soon lead to the altar the beautiful and highly accomplished Miss Whitelaw Reid." Capt. Webb, the Channel swimmer, hasun-

lertaken to swim sixty consecutive hours, and a great many people are in hopes he will persist in the attempt, even if it kills him. The Austrian Diet appropriated \$125,000 to def ay the expenses of the fox-hunting visit of the Empress to Ireland, now being mada. It would seem that the fox could have been taken to Austria and chased awhile for half the money.

The Mormons have no scruples over tel
the truth about the dead. At a recent fur
in Salt Lake, President Taylor remarked;
died a drunkard—and he will find a drunk he deserved to go.

The young man who sends to this office a poem entitled "Will My Darling Come Again?" is informed that, this being leap-year, the chances are greatly in favor of her immediate return. Buy a buil-dog, sonny, and perhaps you

One of the Empress Eugenle's pet names for her son in childhood was "Monsieur Dir-Minutes," because of his inveterate habit of demanding ten minutes more. As a little fellow it was always his first word in the morning when he was roused: "Ten minutes more!" and when too drowsy to speak he stretched out his two little hands open; his ten fingers indicated the ten minutes he still desired.

A bright and beautiful schoolbovon the A bright and beautiful schoolboy on the

West Side astonished his teacher the other da by stubbornly refusing to recite a portion of the lesson in American history, saying that it was wholly unnecessary. "Why, how is that, Johnny?" said the female in charge of the class. "Because," said the boy, looking at her with a cold, piereing glance, "every sucker knows that history repeats itself." Such precocity is, in

The daughter of Spotted Tail, a tall, un gainly young womon of 18, is studying in the Government School for Indians at Carlisle Bar Government School for Indians at Carlisle racks, Pa. She has lately married the halfinterpreter employed at the barracks, and when sent to do some scrubbing the other day her lordly husband interfered. His wife was Boyal blood, he remarked,—the daughter of a Boyal blood, he remarked,—the daughter of Chief,—and he wanted her to learn only who

Even in this age of enlightenment there are sights which make one shudder, and to a fond father one of them consists in inadvertent-ly looking into the parlor some evening just in time to see the young lady next door hastily withdraw her arm from his eldest son's walst, and hear the blushing boy say: "Oh, you hor-rid thing! You really mustn't; you've ruffed my coat all up and broken my cigaret case with my coat an up and oroken my eighter your dreadful squeezing." Leap-year is here, Miss Minute Hauk is described as looking extremely wretty and picturesque when she dashes upon the stage in the last act of the "Taming of the Shrew." Pulling off her cloak of black silk, lined with pink, she appears in a magnificent dress of sapphire blue velvet, looped over a skirt of pale blue brocade, into which are woven tiny red and pink flowers. Her hat is a Rembrandt of gray felt bound with gala and trimmed with pink and white ostrich-feath-

"Myrtle May "-The fact that George ru in some musty pennuts on you the last time yeattended the theatre in his company is necessarily an evidence of waning affection. he may have purchased them unknowing hough, as you say, it looks suspicious temporarily smothering your chagrin and going out once or twice with another fellow you can readily discover whether he really loves you or is a perjured villain. P. S.—In case he is, don't

forget to keep the other fellow.

Blanche Tucker-Roosavella-Roosevet-Mp-chetta, formerly a Chicago girl, but now a singer of some reputation, and a member of Gifbert and Sullivan's company, met with a strange accident Saturday morning, and had a narrow escape from very serious injuries. As it was, she received bruises which prevented her appearance in the evening as Mabel in the "Pirates of Pensance." Mrs. Machetta occupies apartments in Twenty-eight street, near Fifth avenue, New York Chy. The ceiling in her sleeping-room showed a few lines not necessary to the original frescoe designs, but appeared to be perfectly stable. Before she awakened, and while the neighbor, above were beginning to stir about, a part of the ceiling fell upon the bed, and she was very badly bruised. Her husband, Signor Machetta, received a few slight hurta.

POLITICAL POINTS.

De Kalb County is unmistakably for Blaine for President.—Sycamore (In.) Republican.

Perhaps the pledged Republican delegates to Chicago might go in chain-gangs to insure inanimity of action.—Boston Heruld (Ind.).

In Papersulation In Pennsylvania everybody knows that the movement for Gen. Grant's nomination is assilowness itself. In New York this is also demonstrated. The intelligence of both Si

The Grant boom to date

ntancity of a tack-machine r and undirected action of a ion Herald (Ind.). Alton delegates who were in a

there was a state Chicago Conf.

a apparent that there was far it of sentiment as to candidate
at down - Winchester (Il.) Indep If Grant's friends propose to use and aid in securing his milling early conventions in Stationals are numerous, why should lends do the same thing 7—In

The Tribune's suggestion of a sucus between the friends of Blaine is too imports at a one to be they are being made catspaws of sople's chestnuts out of the fire.— Had there been any overw

the part of the Republicans the party, no such determined efforth by Mr. Conkling could have been productive of so narrow have been productive of so narrow defeat.—Davenport (Ia.) Gazette (Re There are 700,000 German country, 600,000, at a moderate estimate, and 60,000, at a moderate estimate, the party cannot afford to lose numbers in the country at large or of New York. It may whip in half is very likely to lose half if Grant Springleid (Mass.) Kepublican (Ind. Springleid (Mass.)

Can Indiana be carried for Gr
Republicans on record against a theould Grant be elected without I is a fair question for the the people the Republican candidate cannot thout New York, and that Mr. set allew New York to go, Republican name the candidate force (Rep.). The sentiment in this localit publicans is decidedly for Blaine, can learn from the northern par

ticians may succeed in carrying Grant; but such result will not mass of Republicans. Illinois is Blaine,—no doubt of it.—Elgin (Ill. Through the direct and post ns of Pennsylvania and New Y ions of Fennan values to the very secured the very secured two victories the cost him dear. They prove concided of Gen. Grant being "the opening and not the politicians," reverse is more nearly true.—

The Colorado delegation she cago uninstructed. An instructed up most ignominiously. meled, clear-headed delegation, g
go as the representative of th
which will yet be a power in Na
will do infinity more good than a
carefully boxed up, labeled Blaine
shipped on to be dumped in the
long ballot.—Denver (Col.) Tribane Only Grant's enemies, if he Only Grant's enemies, if he have pleasure in the humiliations feesed friends persist in putting there no one sufficiently faithful ship to the ex-President to tell h facts that his name may be remounseemly scramble? Surely no can hold the idea that any considition of the Republican party, in the States, desire his nomination.—Ph. (Rep.).

How many Republicans are nois who wish to cast reproace eader and refuse him what is most ordinary candidate,—the own A month ago the Inter-Oc have asked that question. It show definity for Grant, but Intelly has considerably. It begins to entrea-soon whine.—Carroll County (IL.) It The Inter-Ocean has sever

predictions as to the result of the Chicago. We are sorry that we the space to copy it. But our r doubt make a race for the pap find out that it gives the vote of for Grant and six for Blaine. said anything against any cand has been mentioned by the Re has been mentioned by the Repu Presidency. But in making up vise the Inter-Occin to give Bla votes from Iowa.—Dulaque (Io.) There is one thing about M that makes his nomination desire is the heartiness with which a could unite in his support. There is adherence, but a strong, unite support that would give us the most assuring campaign we have Washburne is no longer a "dark contest. His nomination is as cer Grant or Blaine fail on the first clots.—South Bend (Ind.) Tribune R. It is the smallest of huncarable.

It is the smallest of buncombe Grant's "imperial ambition," have such ambition it would n for there is no combination of which could possibly arise that him to change it from a drea Equally foolish is the talk on the if Grant is nominated "he will He can only take his seat if he Blainet Washburne, or Sherman same if a majority of the votes a were cast in their favor.—Denver (Rep.).

The Knoxville (Ia.) Journa Hon. John A. Logan is out in a favoring the nomination of Gen. nying that he (Logan) has any in ng the part of a 'dark borse' Ing the part of a 'dark borse' Convention. His implied assump Grant's the only man in the Nati the Presidential mantie could we weak and unworthy of Gen. Loga insinuation that Blaine is not so wart in his Republicanism." It is worthy of Logan to be slurring a wartian in Blaine, since his own tion that he is for Grant first and—lows State Register (Rep.).

There was a very captition to the logan to the logan that he is for Grant first and—lows State Register (Rep.).

There was a very exciting tir

York Republican Convention, but tion was largely for Grant, the o nothing but protest and offer amendments. There was and amendments. There was dulged in by both sides; one cloud Pierson aliuded to Gen. Grant as battles"; another oratorical gilt round of appleause by the Apport of the sides Cameron, with but a beggarly twenty, flourished a great club a of the minority, and when he god jumped upon them. He appear more upon showing outsiders brute force than of saving the farty. Mr. Conkling at Utica was w more cunning: be-used a delicate of a brutal club, and, though he sufficient to overwhelm the mino jump upon them when he had, thaving shown his strength, he we save the unity of the party. He a long way from Utica to Chica he drew the reins too tight throuble in keeping the New Yo control; and he assumed to act yield much, while really yielding delphia Telegraph (Rep.).

There are conscientious edites. There are conscientious

There are conscientious edit state, but as we look over the the attitude of the leading journ and independent, has one disgramany of them have spoken ou Grant, although the Boston Adverdence Journal, the Hartford Conference Journal of the Journal ther, accumulating immension man who is acceptable on the Philadelphia Trommerckil, and, for aught to the bost of the contrary, to the Bost New York Herold.—Springs

After having spent the day in cepting his eyes and ears open, he opinions of the reliable man of intelligence could come and that Gen. Grant is not need, majority of the Republican Neither is Riaine; but couple Burne treatment of the Republican Neither is Riaine; but couple Burne treatment of the Republican Neither is Riaine; but couple Burne treatment of the Republican tr

THE RAILROADS.

the Proposed Congres-

sional Legislation.

He Believes the Railroads Can Run Themselves Better than

the Government.

the Pooling System Now in Force. WHAT FINE WANTS. Last Saturday a TRIBUNE representative had a alk with Mr. Albert Fink, Commissioner of the

PERSONALS. ekboard Murray is going

sie Turner was asleep wh

us Berlin prima donna dity at the age of 90. Her stage line Sculze Kilischtgy. s Louise was thrown out of

a Diet appropriated \$125,000 to ness of the fox-hunting visit of lifeland, now being made. It the fox could have been taken hased awhile for half the money. one to hell, and there is where

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childhood was "Monsieur Dis-nse of his inveterate habit of de-inutes more. As a little fellow a first word in the morning when "Ten minutes more!" and when speak he stretched out his two n; his ten fingers indicated the still desired.

beautiful schoolboy on the ished his teacher the other day erusing to recite a portion of the lean history, saying that it was sasary. "Why, how is that, he female in charge of the class.

I the boy, looking at her with a lance, "every sucker knows that itself." Such precedty is, in-

romon of 18, is studying in the hool for Indians at Carlisie Bar-has lately married the half-breed loyed at the barracks, and when e Scrubbles, the artes. e scrubbing the other day her interfered. His wife was of

age of enlightenment there is make one shudder, and to a of them consists in inadvertent-he parlor some evening just in the parlor some evening just in a young lady next door hastily win from his eldest son's walsty ushing boy say: "Oh, you hore really mustn't: you've ruffled and broken my cigaret case with queezing." Leap-year is here. Hauk is described as looking tty and picturesque when sho the stage in the last act of the Shrew." Pulling off her cloak ned with pink, she appears in a ress of sapphire blue velvet, kirt of pale blue brocade, into n tiny red and pink flowers. Her andt of gray felt bound with gold ith pink and white ostrich-feath-

penuts on you the last time you theatre in his company is not oridence of waning affection, as irchased them unknowingly, alm say, it looks suspicious. By othering your cheguin and going the with another fellow you can rewhether he really loves you or liain. P.S.—In case he is, don't the other fellow.

the other fellow.

acker-Roosavella-Roosevet-May a Chicago girl, but now a singer tion, and a member of Gilbert and hany, anet with a strange accident age and had a narrow escape from uries. As it was, she received revented her appearance in the clin the "Pirates of Penzanca," accupies apartments in Twenty ar Fifth avenue, New York City. or sleeping-room showed a few ary to the original frescoe deared to be perfectly stable. Beened, and while the neighbors inning to stir about, a part of the ithe bed, and she was very badly shand, Sigmor Machetta, received to.

ITICAL POINTS.

nty is unmistakably for Blaine Sycamore (IU.) Republican. pledged Republican delegates t go in shain-gangs to insure tion.—Boston Herald (Ind.). unla everybody knows that the len. Grant's nomination is helden. Grant's nomination is helden. The intelligence of both States.

metry of a tack-machine; all the free-nd undirected action of a cotton-press,— Herald (Ind.).

Alton delegates who were in attendance at calcast state that the members of the Central hamittee were about equally divided between hamittee were about equally divided between the manner of the Central bandine, and Washburne.—Alton (III.) Telegraph, Binine, and Washburne.—Alton (III.)

There was a great deal of earnestness and enhusiasm [at the Chicago Conference], but it was apparent that there was far from a unanimo of sentiment as to candidates from President Winchester (III.) Independent. If Grant's friends propose to advance his use and aid in securing his nomination by thing early conventions in States where his

The Tribune's suggestion of a compromise mean between the friends of Grant and of mean between the friends of the overlooked. The grant being made catspaws of to pull other some schestnuts out of the fire.—Denver (Colo.)

Had there been any overwhelming desire the part of the Republicans generally that Grant, and Grant only, should be the nominee of the party, no such determined effort as that put forth by Mr. Conkling could have been at all pressary, or it voluntarily entered upon, could have been productive of so narrow escape from detext.—Datemport (Ia.) Gazette (Rep.)

There are 700,000 German voters in this country, 600,000 of them probably Republicans, and 60,000, at a moderate estimate, in New York.

The party cannot afford to lose half of these capters in the country at large The party in the country at large or in the State numbers in the country at large or in the State of New York. It may whip in half of them, but is sery likely to lose half if Grant is nominated. Section (d. Mass.) Republican (Ind.). Can Indiana be carried for Grant, with its

publicans on record against a third term, and id Grant be elected without Indiana? This tould Grant be elected without Indiana? This is a fair question for the the people who say that the Republican candidate cannot be elected without New York and that Mr. Conking will set fillow New York to go Republican unless he can name the candidate.—Jowa State Register (52). The sentiment in this locality among Re-

publicans is decidedly for Blaine. So far as we can learn from the northern part of the State, plaine is argely in the ascendency. The politicians may succeed in carrying the State for Grant; but such result will not represent the mass of Republicans. Illinois is at heart for Blains;—no doubt of it.—Elgin (IU.) Advocate. Through the direct and positively exerted Through the direct and postulvery exerted influence of Cameron and Conkling, the delegations of Pennsylvania and New York—a total of 12 votes—have been secured to Gen. Grant. The prepresent two victories that are likely to cost him dear. They prove conclusively that instead of Gen. Grant being "the candidate of the people and not the politicians," as claimed, the reverse is more nearly true.—Rock Island (III.)

The Colorado delegation should go to Chi-The Colorado delegation should go to Chicago uninstructed. An instructed delegation is tied up most ignominiously. A free, untrammeled, clear-headed delegation, going to Chicago as the representative of the young State which will yet be a power in National politics, will do infinitly more good than six gentlemen, carefully bared up, labeled Blaine or Grant, and shipped on to be dumped in the tail-end of a long ballot—Denoer (Col.) Tribune (Rep.).

Only Grant's enemies, if he has any, cap Only Grant's enemies, it he has any, can have pleasure in the humiliations which his professed friends persist in putting upon him. Is there no one sufficiently faithful in his friendship to the ex-President to tell him the actual facts that his name may be removed from this unseemly scramble? Surely no rational man can hold the idea that any considerable proportion of the Republican party, in the Republican States, desire his nomination.—Philadelphia Press

How many Republicans are there in Illinois who wish to east repreach on their old leader and refuse him what is granted to the most ordinary candidate,—the support of his over state in the National Convention—increcesan. A month ago the Inter-Ocean would not have saked that question. It shouted loudly and defiantly for Grant, but lately has dwindled down considerably. It begins to entreat now and will soon whine.—Carroll County (Ill.) Mirror.

The Inter-Ocean has several columns of space to copy it. But our readers will no ncy. But in making up the slate we ad-inter-Ocean to give Blaine twenty-two om Iowa.—Dubuque (Ia.) Times.

There is one thing about Mr. Washburn that makes his nomination desirable, and that is the heartiness with which all Republicans could unite in his support. There would be no lealousies, no heart-burnings, no lukewarm adherence, but a strong, united, enthusiastic support that would give us the liveliest and most assuring campaign we have had since 1868. Washburne is no longer a "dark horse" in the contest. His nomination is as certain as fate if Grant or Blaine fail on the first or second ballots.—South Bond (Ind.) Tribune (Rep.).

It is the smallest of hypersense to talk of Comhat makes his nomination desirable, and that

Itis the smallest of buncombe to talk of Gen. Grant's "imperial ambition," for even did he have such ambition it would not be dangerous, for these nave such ambition it would not be dangerous, for there is no combination of circumstances which could possibly arise that would enable him to change it from a dream to a reality. Equally foolish is the talk on the other side that if Grant is nominated "he will take his seat." He can only take his seat if he is elected, and Blaine, Washburne, or Sherman would do the same if a majority of the votes of the country were cast in their favor.—Denver (Col.) Tribune (Gep.).

The Knoxville (Ia.) Journal says: "The Hon. John A. Logan is out in a published letter favoring the nomination of Gen. Grant, and de-nying that he (Logan) has any intention of playnying that he (Logan) has any intention of playing the part of a 'dark horse' in the Chicago Convention. His implied assumption that Gen. Grant's the only man in the Nation upon whom the Presidential mantle could worthly fall, is weak and unworthy of Gen. Logan, as is also his insinuation that Blaine is not sufficiently stalwart in his Republicanism." It is especially unworthy of Logan to be slurring at lack of stalwartism in Blaine, since his own recent declaration that he is for Grant first and Hayes second.—lowa State Register (Rep.).

There was a very exciting time at the New York Republican Convention, but as the Convention.

There was a very exciting time at the New York Republican Convention, but as the Convention was largely for Grant, the minority could go nothing but protest and offer vain resolutions and amendments. There was some gush indulged in by both sides; one-cloquent assnamed Pierson alluded to Gen. Grant as "The God of battles"; another oratorical gibgabbler got a round of applause by the Appointtox Court-House and apple-tree racket. There was some mistorial pantomime thrown in, a picture of Gen. Grant being "unfurled" at the proper moment, but whether he was represented "on horseback." a performing the "strong man" feat, we have and yet learned. It wasn't all nonsense, however. A man with a head full of brains came on from Washington; he meant business, and he took care that the Convention should declare for Grant.—Dubague (Ia.) Times.

Cameron, with but a beggarly majority of

care that the Convention should declare for Grant.—Dubaque (In.) Times.

Cameron, with but a beggarly majority of twenty, flourished a great club about the heads of the minority, and when he got them down he lumped upon them. He appeared to be bent more upon showing outsiders his own mere brate force than of saving the integrity of his party. Mr. Conkling at Utica was wiser, shrewder, more cunning; he used a delicate rapier instead of a brutal club, and, though he had a majority sufficient to overwhelm the minority, he did not lump upon them when he had them down, for, having shown his strength, he wanted them to save the unity of the party. He saw that it was a long way from Utica to Chicago, and that if he drew the reins too tight there would be treable in keeping the New York team under course; and he assumed to act fairly and to yield much, while really yielding little.—Philaddhia Telegraph (Rep.).

There are conscientious editors in every state, but as we look over the country to-day the attitude of the leading journals, Republican and independent, has one disgraceful feature. Many of them have spoken out pobly against Grant, although the Boston Advertiser, the Providence Journal, the New

Many of them have spoken out pobly against Grant, although the Boston Advertiser, the Providence Journal, the Hartford Courant, the New York Times, and others have not, but almost none of them have spoken against Blaine, a man whose record of probable yenality is not limited to a single act, or to be excused as a unique and momentary indiscretion, but extends, as we believe, in large sums from one transaction to another, accumulating immense wealth. This is the man who is acceptable to the New York Tribune, the Philadelphia Times, the Cincinnation of the Comparerial, and, for aught that has yet appeared to the contrary, to the Boston Herold and the New York Herold.—Springheld (Mass.) Republican (Ind.),

After having spent the day in Chicago, and After having spent the day in Unicago, and seeping his eyes and-ears open, and gathering the opinions of the reliable men present, no man of intelligence could come to any other conclusion than that Illinois belongs to nobody, and that Gen. Grant is not nearly the choice of a majority of the Republicans of the State. Neither is Blaine; but couple Blaine and Washburne together, and they do form a majority. The Grant men may be able to get away with either, but not with both. In Unleago, where the Grant sentiment is strongest, there will be a

provided the Democracy keep their hands out.—
Peoria (III) Transcript (Rep.).

The Eagle some time ago stated its first choice for President, namely, Grant. But first choice for President is not exactly the same thing as first choice for a candidate. For the latter the Eagle's first choice is the Republican who can get the most votes,—the Republican for whose election the party, will most heartily and unitedly and carnestly, work,—the Republican, in other words, who, as a candidate, would have the fewest opponents or enemies in the party. There are many indications, however, that it may settle upon Washburne; that in case there is no choice upon a first or second ballot in the Convention, not only will it be easier to unite on him, but thereby would be secured the support of a very strong element which cannot be confidently counted upon for either of the others, in any event.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle (Rep.), formerly a strong Grant paper.

If the Inter-Ocean is anxious to find "unusual methods" it will not have to go farther than Pennsylvania to do it. There is no one thing the American people like better to see than fair play, and particularly in politics. No political movement can expect to be successful if conducted on the buildwise revealed.

than fair play, and particularly in politics. No political movement can expect to be successful foonducted on the bulldozing principle. There is no better illustration of this than in the change of sentiment in the Republican party since the meeting of the Pennsylvania Convention to cleet delegates to Chicago. The action of that Convention, which was intended to advance Grant's chances, has had exactly the opposit effect. It has turned a large following of Grant Republicans in every State to the Blaine banners, and they will fight under them until the "plumed knight" wins a squarely-fought-for victory at Chicago or goes down in manly defeat.—South Bend (Ind.) Tribune (Rep.).

"A Working Granublican 2 of University in the service of the state of the

"A Working Republican," of Huntingdon,
Pa., has been mystified. He can't understand
how a delegate at a convention votes for one
man in order to help another. And he states his
troubles in a note to the New York Tribune; At troubles in a note to the New York Tribune; At our election of delegates to the State Convention, the Huntingdon County Committee took a vote on the Presidential question. The whole Committee voted for Blaine with not one dissenting voice, Our delegates went to Harrisburg, and all voted for Grant, against the wishes of nine-tenths of the voters of the county. The whole Republican vote of Huntingdon County is solid for Blaine, and would give him a large majority. But nominate Grant and he will be scratched fearfully. You cannot drive Republicans to vote for him. Our delegates try to make us believe that their vote for Grant will result in favor of Blaine. This is a little thin; but if the people of the State get a chance to express themselves they will make it hot for Grant.

The expression for instructions was forced:

The expression for instructions was forced; the expression against them was spontaneous. As a Grant "boom" it was a failure; as an anti-As a Grant "boom" it was a failure; as an antiGrant barometer it was a success. If half the
labor and machinery employed to give the Convention to Grant had been expended for Blaine,
more complimentary results would have followed. Instead of developing Grant's strength
it cast a shadow upon it. If any one before this
Convention was held believed that Grant's nomination would excite greater enthusiasm than
that of any other name, he must now think differently. Even Blaine's name was received
with more enthusiasm than Grant's in the galleries and lobbies, and the enthusiasm more
than once fairly startled the delegates by its
spontanelty and vehemence. Grant's strength
was the result of political manipulation: the enthusiasm for Blaine was the free-will offering of
admiring friends. The contrast was ass merked as
it was unexpected, and was an unwelcome revelation to those who had been for months preparing for the occasion.—Albany (N. Y.) Journal
(Rep.).

After thorough reading of the several re-

After thorough reading of the several reports of the New York Republican Convention we are forced to the conclusion that the nomination of Gen. Grant at Chicago, in a way that he can accept, is impossible. It is plain that he cannot get it without grave and bitter contention, and it will be manifest to his friends that a nomination of that kind would be disastrous. It also appears to us that the nomination of Blaine can only be accomplished after a most bitter contest with the friends of Conking and Cameron, and that the Republican delegates will be too wise to offer victory to the Democrats on such easy terms. Hence, it follows that Sherman, Washpure, or some other man not now a candidate will be nominated. A division in a New York State Convention of 170 for Blaine and only 214 for Grant, with all his prestige and all the power of Conkling to press it, is certainly not calculated to inspire sagacious politicians with hope in a contest for a third term. We are not reasoning from our desires, but from long experience of political affairs. White we are apprehensive that the headstrong men of the party may get control of the Convention and make a disastrous blunder, we are yet encouraged to bope for the best by the fact that Republicans have usually managed their conventions sagaciously.—Dauton (O.) Journal. After thorough reading of the several re-

We think there is no one who is desirous of raising any issue against Gen. Grant merely for the satisfaction of personal antipathy, but since the action of the Cameron-Logan Ring forces it upon the people, in matter of self-defense they must join the issue. The loyal people of this Republic honor the General, who has brought such honor to the Nation and peace to so many homes, but has he still any claims has brought such honor to the Nation and peace to so many homes, but has he still any claims upon the suffrages of our voters? We have twice bestowed upon him the highest gift within our bounty, that which is even above Kings and Emperors, and does he still ask for more? Not the reads too truly the sentiment of the American people. Who then asks it? Do the people request it? Not More than one-half of the Republicans of Illinois to-day will say they would rather Grant were not a candidate; that he is not their first choice; that if he becomes the standard-bearer of the party they will support him, but a support of some other man would be more in keeping with their heart's convictions; and so it is all over the country. The people do not request it, but Logan, Cameron, Conkling, Carpenter, and Howe demand it. These men say to the party in their several States; "The delegation to Chicago must vote as a unit for Gen. Grant." Does John A. Logan or any other man dare to place a grag in the mouth of Illinois Republicans, or presume to place any restriction upon the free exercise of our sovereign will, or impose a penalty upon our refusal to obey his royal will? Let political leaders beware how theftry to convey as by a bill of sale the suffrage of the American people.

Warren (IR.) Sentinel.

The result of the election in Indiana yesterday of district delegates to the Republican National Convention is very different from the triumph claimed for Mr. Blaine. In only a few of the districts were delegates instructed to support him. The majority of those chosen

National Convention is very different from the triumph claimed for Mr. Blaine. In only a few of the districts were delegates instructed to support him. The majority of those chosen will support Grant, and to their number may doubtless be added the delegates for the State at large. It is suggestive, in this connection, that at the meeting of the Sinte Central Committee, which will select the delegates artisage, a resolution in favor of Mr. Blaine was yesterday voted down.—Chicago inter-Ocean, The writer of the above labors under a mistake in the latter part of the paragraph, as he does when he says that a majority of the delegates chosen in this State will support Grant. They are all Blaine men except two from the Fourth District, who are for Sherman. The writer states that "at the meeting of the State Central Committee, which will select the delegates att-large, a resolution in favor of Blaine was yesterday voted down." The present State Central Committee is not the one which will elect delegates, but it is the new one selected on the 35th inst., and which will not meet for organization and the election, of delegates-at-large, and alternates until the 4th of next month. The present Committee may be against Blaine, but it hardly voted down a resolution against him last Wednesday. If they did they might easily have found more profitable business, and their alleged action was of as much effect as the Pope's buil against the comet. The Chicago paper is no doubt mistaken, although it assumes to speak positively.—Terre Haute (Ind.) Express (Kep.).

The Convention, it will be remembered, was called in mid-winter, to express their wild and

was called in mid-winter, to permit the Repub-licans of New York to express their wild and outbursting zeal for the ex-President as a candilicans of New York to express their wild and outbursting zeal for the ex-President as a candidate for renomination. The delegates came together, and the managers were astounded to discover that the Republicans, instead of clamoring for any such policy, were greatly disturbed at the attempt to force it upon them. The organization of the party has been strained at every point to force a declaration in favor of the third term. Senator Conkling is brought all the way from Washington to direct that declaration and to give it emphasis. The country, and especially the Republicans of the Yation, will understand the result. Instead of that unanimity which alone can bestow value on an expression in behalf of a candidate, a majority in avoir of instructions for Gen. Grant was extorted only after the most painful labors. That majority is nothing for the managers to brag over. In a voic of 410, they get 215 for Grant to 180 against instructions, leaving fifteen delegates not voting. Let it be noted besides that the whole of the majority recorded comes from the City of New York, where the Republicans are buried under a majority of 50,000. From that city of fifty-six delegates only ten voted against instructions and the forty-six Grant majority in the delegation exceeds the total preponderance of that side of the Convention by eleven. In other words, of the delegations here assembled, after the contested seats had been settled to the sweet will of the managers, the State, outside of New York City, shows a preponderance of eleven votes against instructions for Grant. The beadstrons persons who claimed to exercise dictation refused to open their evers to this very significant fact. They stopped their ears to the warning. Although the very walls of the Opera-House were vocal with applause whenever his name was mentioned, the policy of instructions for Grant.

Moreover, this bill is to a sway with an engone that has aiready been accomplished, and to send now emierging. It professes to undertake the prevention of unjust discrimination, and yet it says to the railroad companies, You are forbidden by authority of law to take the proper and necessary steps to obviate and remove this universal and the proper and necessary steps to obviate and remove this universal and the season of the subject of railroad tariffs, bus been futile, because legislators have failed to comprehend and to recognize the true nature of the subject with which they attembted to deal. They have directed the step to the subject with which they attembted to deal. They have directed the step to the subject with the subject of the company of the combination of a great number of independent competing roads, no one of which, by its single efforts, can remove the cvits. Any logislation to be refeative and roads as a whole; in other words, it must look to the combination of all the roads, so as to make them, in effect, act as one road, so far as their duty as public servants require them to maintain just and equitable rates of transportation. The quosition before Congress, if it desires to deal effectively with the railroad problem, is therefore: How shall this unity of management be attained in this country, consistent with the public interests, and in accordance with the public interests, and in accordance with the of this flowerment? That it cannot be obtained through Governmental ownership of the railroad companies have endeavored to secure unity of action is all matters in which it is absolutely necessary for the proper management of the roads, in the interests of the public effect of the roads, in the interests of the public for the roads, by voluntary coperation. But, his copperation has been most inefficient in all matters relating to the uniformity, equality, and permanency of railroad companies have endeavored to results. The managers of roads meet in convention, and make agreements.

The managers MEXICO CENTRAL BAILWAY.

Articles of association of the Mexican Central
Railway Company, limited, were filed in the
office of the Secretary of State of Massachusetts
Thursday afternoon.

The association is formed under the law of

last year to authorize the construction of rail-roads in foreign countries. It has "authority to construct, maintain, and operate a rail-road and telegraph in the Republic of Mex-ico, and in accordance with the laws of said Mexico." The articles of association are the Commissioner Fink's Views on

Mexico." The articles of association are the tollowing:

1. The name of said corporation is the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited.

2. The termini and general course of said railroad and telegraph are: The City of Mexico, and thence running by the best practicable route in a general northerly direction through and to the cities of Queretaro, Celaya, Saaimanea, Irapuato, Guanajuato, Silao, Leon, Lagot, Aquascalientes, Zacateeas, Durango, and Chihuahua, with branches from the best practicable points on the main line to Salvatierra, Dolores Hidalgo; Guadalajera, San Luis Potosi, and to a point or points on the Pacific Coast and the Texas frontier, and such other main line and branches as said corporation may be authorized to construct by the grants of the Government of said Republic of Mexico.

3. The following persons are to act as a Board of Directors until others are chosen: Charles C. Burr, E. W., Converse, Thomas Dana, William S. Eaton, A. B. Lowrie, Pilny Nickerson, Charles W. Pierce, Lucius G. Pratt, and William J. Rotch. Legislation Only Needed to Enforce

talk with Mr. Albert Fink, Commissioner of the Trunk-Line pool, regarding the proposed rail-road legislation by Congress. The Commissioner said, although he had on various occasions fully stated his position as well as that of the Trunk-Line pools on that subject, yet the Western newspapers seem to take no cognizance of these statements, and continue to assert that he as well as the railroads he represented were uncompromisingly opposed to any kind of railroad legislation. Such were not the facts. The railroad companies are not hostile to the intended S. Eaton, A. B. Lowrie, Pluy Nickerson, Charles W. Pierce, Lucius G. Pratt, and William J. Rotch.

4. The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and the undersigned, a majority of whom are residents of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, severally agree to take and pay for the number of shares set opposit their respective names. [Each of the persons whose names follow agrees to take fifty shares—\$5,000.] Thomas Nickerson of Newton Centre, George B. Wilbur of West Newton, Lucius G. Pratt of West Newton, Joseph H. Gray of Boston, Isaac T. Burr of Boston, E. W. Converse of Newton, William S. Eaton of Boston, William J. Rotch of New Bedford, S. S. Sleeper of Cambridge, John H. Sanborn of Newton Centre, Thomas Dana of Boston, A. W. Nickerson of Dedham, Sterne Morse of Boston, A. B. Lowrie of Boston, Sterne Morse of Boston, A. B. Lowrie of Boston, Oseph Nickerson of Brewster, Pliny Nickerson of Boston, Alden Speare of Newton Centre, Charles C. Burr of Auburndale, and Frankliu B. White of Milton.

The charter is largely in the words of the articles of association, so far as relates to corporations and purposes of the corporation. The remainder of the document is the cortificate of the Secretary of State that the corporation is legally formed under the law of 1879.

This is the fourth company formed under that law, the last one preceding this being to build a road in Palestine, "or Turkey and Egypt," as the charter says.

ST. PAUL, OMAHA & CHICAGO. There are at the Grand Pacific Hotel David Dows, S. M. Fiske, B. P. Flower, Benjamin Brewster, H. R. Bishop, New York, and R. R. Cable, Rock Island, of the Rock Island Railroad. Cable, Rock Island, of the Rock Island Railroad. These gentlemen are en route to St. Paul to look over their new road, which they have acquired within a short time, and of which full partieulars were given in last Thursday's Tribune. Their new consolidation includes the Sloux City & St. Paul, the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis (formerly the West Wisconsiu), and the Northern Wisconsin Railroads. These roads, under one management, will be known as the St. Paul, Omaha & Chicago Railroad Company. The gentlemen are going up to look after their new acquirement, but none of them would consent to give an outline of the future policy of the line. Mr. H. H. Porter is President and William H. Ferry Vice-President of the new corporation. Yesterday Mosses, N. K. Fairbank and Mr. Porter took the visiting railroaders in charge and entertained them at the Chicago Club. The party dined together last evening at the Grand Pacific. All, or nearly all, of the gentlemen are accompanied by their wives.

well as the railroads he represented were uncompromisingly opposed to any kind of railroad legislation: Such were not the facts. The railroad companies are not hostile to the intended object of the bill; on the contrary, they are exceedingly anxious that it may be attained. They are only opposed to the proposed measure because it does not and cannot reach the evils which it intends to remedy, and because its enactment into a law will complicate rather than aid in the solution of the railroad problem. The railroad companies are now themselves carnestly engaged in solving this problem without the aid of Congress: and during the past year great progress has been made in that direction, an account of which I propose to give hereafter.

It would be found that the complaints of the public are directed against the commercial management of the railroads,—the charges made for transportation service, or the adjustment of the railroad arilfs. We hear of no public complaint against the technical management of the railroad arilfs. We hear of no public complaint against the technical management of the railroad and facilities furnished to the American people, the safe, and prompt, and economical transaction of the passenger and freight traffic, the management of the railroad in this country is superior, or, to say the least, not surpassed in any other country. A passon ger may traverse the Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, while almost enjoying the comforts of a home. Freight is being shipped from and to the remotest parts of the Continent with great expedition, and without subjecting the shipper to the many annoyances and inconveniences which are experienced in other countries. These results have been secured partly through the cooperation of the many yet existing separate railroad company. It says to each company, You must not discriminate unjustly between your patrons; your charges must be the same for like service performed. This is well enough, as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. As far as ITEMS. The effort of the Grand Trunk Railroad to get The effort of the Grand Trunk Railroad to get the right of way along Fifty-first street in the Town of Lake, so as to connect their track in the western part of the town with that of the Western Indiana, and thus proceed to the city, meets with much opposition, and the Board of Trustees will hardly grant the permission. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company have completed arrangements for the extension of its road from the present terminus at Columbus, Ky., to Cairo, Ill., a distance of about twenty miles, and the entire amount of bonds necessary to effect this has been disposed of to J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and others. The work will be begun immediately, and completed in season for next year's business. The officers say that, while this extension will in no way interfere with the route from the Gulf ta St. Louis by way of the Mobile & Ohio and the Iron Mouutain Railroad, it places the former in direct communication with the Atlantic seaboard by way of the connections of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Roads and the New York Central, by means of a traffic agreement which has been entered into by the Mobile & Ohio Road and the Cairo & Vincennes Road. The latter also, by way of Paris and Danville and the Eastern Illinois Road, has now a through and direct communication with Chicago. The Mobile & Ohfo Railroad Company have Moreover, this bill is to do away with the good The Indianapolis Journal says: "While the rumors that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy people were figuring to get hold of the Indiana. Bloomington & Western Road, in a large meas-

people were figuring to get hold of the Indiana. Bloomington & Western Road, in a large measure, grew out of the fact that Chicago, Burlington & Quincy parties w. 'e buying the securities, which proved to be merely a speculation, yet, without doubt, some parties interested in the Burlington gave the matter considerable thought. Yet we learn from a reliable source that, when those who had the power to effect favorable results were approached on the matter, all efforts in such a direction on the part of the Burlington were met with a rebuff, those high in power being of the opinion that the Corbin clique bought the road merely as a speculation, thinking that the Burlington would take the property either by lease or purchase; so this quite effectually clips the prospects on the west end of the road, while on the east end the schemes of General-Manager Henning to get hold of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis seem to have proved abortive, so that the future prospects of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road are not of the most fluttering cháracter. Yet the securities and stock keep up. The stock is now selling at 40, while there is not a possible chance of the holders getting a dividend for years to come, as it is evidently the policy of the present management to spend every dollar of earnings, above those needed to pay interest, in improvement of the property. improvement of the property.

A LANDSLIDE.

Creating a Wave that Desolated the Country for Fifteen Miles from Fraser

River.

Correspondence New York Sun.

New Westminster, British Columbia, Feb. 18.

The Fraser River, at a place called Maple e Ridge, some twelve miles above this city, is about a quarter of a mile wide. The south bank is not far from ten feet high. The north bank is not far from ten feet high. The north bank is not far from ten feet high. The north bank rose above the water over a hundred feet. The face of the bank had a ragged look, small landsildes having occurred from time to-time. Trees varying from sixty feet in hight to mere shrubs grew on the table land almost to the edge of the bank. George Howison has a farm of 180 acres along the river where the bank is highest. His house is a pleasant one, surrounded by fruit trees, and it is less than the width of a square acre from the river. Also on the river bank is the 160-nore farm of Justus W. Howison. On a recent afternoon, at about 2:30 o'clock, George Howison, while working on his farm, heard a noise like that produced by a gale striking a cluster of trees, and saw acres of earth covered with the growth of trees disappearing in the river. About half a dozen acres were taken off Justus Howison's farm by the landsilde in ten minutes. The river, which was about fifty-feet deep at that point, swallowed up the vast quantity of earth that went into it, but was rendered more shallow, and the width of the channel was reduced to one-eighth of a mile. When the bank was submerged, a wave ten feet deep was thrown up on the opposit bank, which rushed inland for fifteen miles over the level country, destroying buildings, uprooting trees, and scattering the fences. The scene is described has having been terrifie. William Edge, who lived on the bank from which the slide took place, was working on the opposit side of the river. He was caught by the wave and swept against trees and other obstacles, and finally cast up on a heap of débris. When found by his sons he was unconscious, and he died four days later.

The river at the place where the landslide courted presents a strange appearance. Bisting from two 10 ten feet thove the surface of the water are trees standing at different angles, some of them as straight as when they stood on the high bank, and others leaning and partly covered with earth. The trace that went into the river was in shape like a half moon. The new bank an rose above the water over a hundred feet. The face of the bank had a ragged look, small land-

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN DRAMA. The German performance at McVicker's last evening was for the benefit of the indefatigable manager, Mr. Emil Höchster. Aside from the than was there. It was one of the best and most enjoyable performances given by the company this season. There was presented a new comedy entitled "Kaite Seelen" (Cold Souls, by Von Moser, the author of "Ultimo" and other popular plays, that have also proved so successful on the English stage. The new comedy achieved an unqualified success last evening, and was generally pronounced the best work from the pen of this author. It is in some respects similar to "Ultimo," but its construction is far superior, and the characters better drawn and more closely copied from life. The action is very rapid and highly effective, and the interest is kept up to the end. It is a comedy that cannot fall to make a success, even if produced by an inferior company. The acting by Mr. Hobater's company was highly effective, and every character was in good hands and well rendered. Previous to the above play Mrs. Marié Peiosi, of the St. Louis Theatre, appeared in the solo scene of "The Star Performance of Miss Veilchenduft," She brought down the house by her skillful and finished recitation of the difficult part, and was called before the curtain three times. Next Sunday Mr. George Heineman, the comedian of Höchster's company, receives his benefit, and will appear in Kadish's great singing farce, "Einer Von Unserve Leut." han was there. It was one of the best and mos

HAMLIN'S.

An unusually large audience last night witnessed the first performance of Minnie Palmer's second engagement at Hamlin's this season: indeed, standing-room could scarcely be had. There is not a doubt of the growing popularity of this little lady, who, although she may be charged with imitation, plays her rollicking soubret part in a charming manner. She is rather pretty, dances well, sings fairly, and, above all in this kind of entertainment, she is always on the move, and is able to make her audience as merry as she is herself. The piece in which she appears, "The Boarding-School," is merely a sketch for the introduction of a lot of variety business. The support is good, Miss Emma Jones assumes the rôle of an autique piece of female furniture, and wins great approbation for the delicately suggestive manner; in which she handles her skirts while singing a song in the first act. Mr. Scanlan, a variety singer of some note, sings a budget of ditties, and Mr. John E. Ince, George C. Davenport, Miss Theresa Newcomb, and Miss Emma Libby arg, to be commended for their work, which, if not all that could be desired, cartainly pleased the audience. HAMLIN'S.

HOOLEY'S.

The Dickey Lingard company last night appeared at this house in an adaptation of Melihac and Halevy's farcical comedy, in three acts, entitled "La Cigale." Lotta has made the piece titled "La Cigale." Lotta has made the piece familiar here,—a piece which is of the lightest texture and of the thinnest interest. Miss Lingard personated the part of the heroine, a circus girl, and did fairly well. We cannot say as much for many of the people supporting her, who, with the exception of Miss Elia Wren and Miss Eugenie Blair, were either out of their roles or they spoilt the performance by "guying." Mr. Fred Wren, in the second act, "guyed" his scenes to such an an extent as to completely upset Miss Lingard, and Mr. Harry Brown (who was cast for Count Edgar) evidently magined the French fop to be a cockney of the most extravagant type. The sudience was fair in size, and fully appreciated Miss Lingard.

THE SOUTH.

arrying Weapons, and Why They Are

Carried—Southern Views of Presidents Lincoln and Grant.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 27.—Upon reaching Southern Tennessee I met a getleman who struck me as very genial, and I decided to cultistruck me as very genial, and I decided to cultivate his acquaintance. He was a lawyer of some note in his county, and of course was called "Judge," or "Jedge" as it is usually pronounced by the natives. He was a sort of a botanist, fond of natural history and geology, and professed to be something of a poet. He was quite well read in the leading scientific works of the day, and was ready in discussion and a flar conversationist. I said to myself. and a fine conversationist. I said to myself,
"Here is a man who is not like the genus homo "Here is a man who is not like the genus homo in this region. He is an exception. Were there more such men the general morality of the region would be raised." So I moralized, and I had an opportunity to see how fully my moralizing should come true. We were fellow-passengers in a slow-going stage-coach, and spent the day in pleasant conversation. At night we brought up at a little wayside inn, and, as the house was somewhat erowded, it was found nechouse was somewhat erowded, it was found nec-essary to "double up," as they called it, in the sleeping-arrangements. I suggested that myself and my new-made friend would sleep together; and, as this was mutually satisfactory, it was so arranged. Upon undressing, my friend dis-played under his vest a large revolver on one side and a bowie-knife on the other. In my estonishment I asked: "What do you carry those formidable weapons

"Oh! I've got to kill a man," said my friend, coolly.

"What do you mean?"
"Why, simply that I have had trouble with

"What do you mean?"

"Why, simply that I have had trouble with a fellow, a sort of pettifogger down here in the country; and, if I don't shoot him when I see him, he will shoot me. It all depends upon who shall get the first drop on the other. I am sorry that such is the case, and you may rest assured that I do not feel very comfortable in my situation; but I know how these things go, and I propose to be prepared for the worst. My antagonist is a desperate fellow, and he has threatened my life, and will take it if he can get the opportunity, for he always keeps his word in such matters. I hope to see him first, and first draw a bead."

"Are such cases of lawlesness as this common down in this section?"

"I am sorry to say that they are. There are a class of men with us who think, or seem to think, that the only way to properly settle personal difficulties is, in this summary way. I have tried to avoid any such things, and got along very well until I came into contact with this fellow. We tried a case, he pilled against me, and I beat him. I made some rather personal remarks to the jury, such as you Northern people would think nothing of but which seemed to have rankled in his heart for many days, when he finally broke out as I have told you. He says that he will teach me that I cannot talk that way to him at least; and so, unless I get an opportunity to show him that I can shoot as well as talk, he will silence me forever."

I found afterwards that it was no uncommon thing to find persons who had either inflicted or suffered something which was considered a personal injury, and were armed in the same manier, and were constantly on the watch for their man. It is a very uncommon thing for men in the daytime, without being armed in some satisfactory way. They usually ride on horseback; and the man who travels far without his carbine or rifle across his shoulder, or his revolver at his belt, is, to say the least, out of the fashion.

At one stage in my journey I met the County Surveyor of a certain region and a pos

The answer to this question was a general evision.

Now, there can be no possible question that this habit of going armed has done much to keep up the general disorder in local affairs which is seen in the South on almost every hand. The moment a small misunderstanding arises, pistols or knives are whipped out, and bloodshed almost always follows.

arises, pistols or knives are whipped out, and bloodshed almost always follows.

"I don't consider Abe Lincoln a bad man. He was generous, and would like to have done well; but he was a weak man. He was run by the people who were around him, and thus led into foolish things. His picture shall never hang yonder on the wall by the side of Jefferson Davis and Rottert E. Lee, the two greatest men this country has ever produced. It is not worthy. At the same time I hold that Lincoln was porsonally a better man than Dayis. I think he had a tenderer heart. But he let his feelings rule him too much. Davis was another kind of a man. He was ruled by what he considered right, and he let those like it who would, and those hate it who must. Lee was a truly great man. History will place him, or the scroll of Fame with her greatest names. He was unsuccessful at last, and so were Hannibal and Bonaparte; but they were great, and the world has seen no greater. In fact, of the four only truly great men the world has produced—I mean Alexander, Cassar, Hannibal, and Bonaparte—all were at last conquered in one way or another. Lee contended against fearful bdds, and the only wonder is, that the Confederacy lasted so long as it did."

The above speech, as my notes indicate, was uttered by what is called in Tennessee a college-president, but what in Illinois would be called a high-school teacher. I was seated in his library as the speech was made, and I asked him:

"Do you teach your young men such doctrine

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, Feb. 29, 1880. EXPLANATION. GT 12 B D1 GBar 30.00 ENGRAVED

Time. Bor. Ther. His Wind. Vel R'n. Weather. Time. Bar. Ther. Hu Wind. Vel R'n. We

INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1-1 a. m .- For Te

and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, rising temperature and rainy followed by clearing weather.

For the Lower Lake region, stationary followed by falling, barometer, westerly warmer southerly winds, occasional snow, followed by clearing weather.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or fair weather, winds shifting to warmer souther. falling Sarometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer sou

winds, clear or fair weather.

The Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers will rise, the Mississippi will remain nearly stationary at Cairo, and rise below that point, and will probably reach the danger-line at Memphis

different view of those things. Taey think, up where you come from, I suppose, that Lincoln was the greatest statesman since Washington. Now, that's all a mistake, and history will right it. He is thought a great deal of down here by the niggers, but the white folks don't take any stock in him. Why, what great thing did he do? He freed the niggers; but he was forced to do this. Any man would have done that. With all the resources of the world at command, with the wealth of the greatest and richost Nation on the globe, he put down after years of hard struggle, an insignificant civil insurrection. It's all very well to make a hero out of an ordinary man, and the American people are great for that kind of business; but I must be excused from joining in to help the farce along. Grant is another overestimated man, whom the people are making fools of themselves over; and I must say that there are many of the very people whom he helped to conquer here in Tennessee who would vote for him to-day if he were nominated. I am not one of those men, though, by a very large majority. I am for the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be."

Right in this connection I must add that I was astonished to see the regard in which Grant is generally held by the people of the South, even the Democrats. It seemed generally taken for granted that he is to be the Republican nominee, and no one had any serious objection. I was old that the South was never in such good con-

SCREENING COAL.

and no one had any serious objection. I was told that the South was never in such good con-dition as during Grant's Administration, not-withstanding much that was asserted to the con-

The Trouble with the Ohio Miners-Interviews with Employed and Em-ployers-The Value of Slack-Will It Supersede All Other Coal?

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28.—There has been more

Special Correspondence of The Calcopy Tribusal.

Special Correspondence of The Calcopy Tribusal.

Cottaffitts, O., Feb. 28.—There has been more in less published, at one time and another, about the trouble with the coela-initers in the Tribusal carawas and Mahoning Valiery. Anything like an agitation of the subject has been avoided, an agitation of the subject has been avoided in the control of the control o

other, and should be as well paid for. The other says the screenings bring nothing in the market, and so the mining should not be paid for. Now, my opinion is, that five years hence no such misunderstanding could possibly arise. By that time, in my opinion, all coal will be mashed into slack, to be used for all manner of manufacturing purposes. It is a pretty well established chemical fact that alack yields more heat, according to the weight, than coal in any other form. The action of the fire can take hold of a much larger surface. It becomes ignited quicker, and emits a greater degree of heat. To be sure, some different apparatus for burning must be invented, or the present kind improved upon; but, with something of this sort, the whole problem will be solved. Already the saving that certain manufacturing establishments have brought about by using the slack, which can be purchased for a mere trific, is very great; and I expect to see the whole question between miners and mine-owners settled in readiness to quell any riotous demonstrations on the part of the miners; but nothing of the kind is anticipated. It is, thought that the time is near at hand when the differences my be adjusted satisfactorily.

PFDFSTRIANISM.

A Cough, Cold Sore Throat PRICE Requires Immediate
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VICTORIA.

The Opening of Parliament by the Queen in Person.

Street-Scenes-An Immense Crowd-Pancity of House-Decorations.

Majesty.

the House of Lords-The Rush of the Commens. and the Speech from the Throne,

Apacial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria is a personage whom Londoners seldom have the opportunity of seeing. Why the Sovereign holds herself aloof from the public gaze of her Capital. I cannot say. Rumor assigns many reasons for the abstinence; and, as an honest writer, I am bound to confess that they are all most disparaging to the ious lady who rules over these realms, is said to be extremely fond of that erial token rated at the Bourses of the world as the English pound sterling. True, her Majesty is getting old; and, if it were not t she carried the affectation to such a rece as to make some of her subjects rather stion its genuineness, there would be reason for allowing that she keeps in asion because she does not like ostenta-As it is, it is well known that she is a

A SERIOUS MIXING-UP
of hansom-cabs, private carriages, and goods-wagons. People, however, kept their tempers tolerably well, if I except the frate drivers, who, finding themselves hopelesly locked in the blockade, gave vent to sundry and forcible big D's with alarming frequency. Had Parliament been opened in the ordinary way, the proceedings outside as well as inside the House would have been dreary enough. Whitehall, always dull, would have been the scene of scarcely more activity than is its wont. A few extra bronghams would have been observable about Palace-Yard, and there would have been a few score of cabs more than usual drawn up at St. Stephen's. Not even a stranger could have detected anything beyond this. But Thursday how different was the picture. Glided coaches were the rule, and private carriages the exception. And, as for the convenient hansom, and the lower "four-wheeler" or "growler," they were hardly thought about; the concourse of boople, that extended in unbroken line from the Palace of the Queen to the Palace of the Palace of the Carriage. The Duke of Camroline Palace. The Duke of Camroline there was nothing better to the that extended by the small army of botmen in gaudy apparel, began to roll up, for the moment there was nothing better to the that the whole and pictures, attended by the small army of botmen that always accompany it, was also ne of the first to attract public attention.

Social Strict The Country of the word of the whole give the seat of Lord ing residence in for six weeks, respendent with gliding and pictures, attended by the small army of botmen that always accompany it, was also ne of the first to attract public attention.

Social Strict The country of the word of the whole give the seat of Lord ing residence in for six weeks, respendent with gliding and pictures, attended by the small army of botmen that always accompany it, was also need the first to attract public attention. A SERIOUS MIXING-UP

Chinese Ambassador came next, and then his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, with his turbaned servants, whose appearance was the signal for an ovation from the populace, demonstrating very clearly that English political sympathy still hargs in the balance of the Ottoman. Other Ministers and their servitors followed, so magnificently appareled that to an unsophisticated eye like my own—and I dare say there were thousands of born and tried Britons who were distracted with the same doubt—it was impossible to tell who was the Diplomat and who the

ons who were distracted with the same doubt—it was impossible to tell

WHO WAS THE DIPLOMAT AND WHO THE ATTENDANT.

A notable look-out was kept for the prancing steeds of the German Ambassador's carriage, so notable at the Four-in-Hand and Boating Club meetings in Hyde Park; as well as for the chariot of Anstria's representative, whose chasseur, stationed behind, is a reflection of one of those magnificent apparitions so familiar on a Vienna ringstrasse. I did not see Lord Beaconstield's unassuming carriage amongst any that passed; and I afterwards learned that, up to the time of the departure of the Queen, the Fremier had not entered the House. Shortly before 2 the booming of artillery-salutes denoted to the crowd that her Majesty had started on her way from Buckingham Palace. The bells in the neighboring churches rang out a joyous peal; and, punctually to arrangement, an escort of Life Guards, in glittering cuirass and nodding plume, galloped by the Abby. The appearance of the outriders in scarlet-and-gold announced the approach of the Royal ceremonial. These were closely followed by the Yeomen of the Guard and a body of quaint-looking Beef-Eaters, halbert over shoulder, and a train of richly-equipped carriages, containing members of the Court. I will not exhaust your patience with a recital of who rode in each of the coaches. There were sprigs of Royalty in great variety, not seeming very different from the mortals who gazed upon them, except that they did not appear to enjoy the fun so much. An escort of Horse-Guards, with drawn swords, preceded the gilded coach of the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE was drawn by eight cream-colored horses, which were the most striking feature of the

seclusion because she does not hike oseniation. As it is, it is well known that she is a
great stickler for all the ceremonials of state
(it is said that in no other country in Europe
is etiquet so stiff as at the British Court),
and that, when she is away from the Métropolls, whether in Scotland, or, as was the
case last year, in Italy, she does not object
to mingle with the people among whom she
happens to be. The opening of Parliament
on the 5th by her Majesty in person was,
therefore,

AN EVENT OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE
to the 4,000,000 inhabitants of the Metropolis
of these "foggy isles of winter." It is just a
month short of six years since the present
Parliament first met. During this time the
Queen has been present at the opening of
but one session; and Royal processions, with
all their pomp and pageantry, are events of
too inuch importance to the popular mind to
be lightly passed by.

London is not a city of many ceremonial
displays. Its brumous climate is too uncertain, and British blood is too sluggish, to admit of them. On the Continent there are
frivolity and gayety enough. If you object
to the nonsense of a Parisian holiday and
the artificial splendor of its street-spectacles,
you may perhaps enjoy some one of the
Italian Carnivals, or the rollicking good nature of a Viennese, masquerade. If no
recognized fete be marked in the calendar,
you are certain to be more or less entertained,
the first met. Description of the coach, her red face, with its
hard lines, suggested—I say it without a
say

The interior of the House of Lords is MORE LIKE A CHIGAGH
by the ordinary phases of Continental life, which are shows in the fiscleves. Who ever left Paris without a sigh, said good-by to gay Vienna without regret, or rumbled out of sombre, palatial St. Petersburg forgetful of its autocratic festivities? The impecunious Londoner can count mon enjoying but one gratuitous exhibition in the year. Occasions like that I am recording, when the Sovereign rides to Westminster, may happen or they may not; the Lord Mayor's show is a fixture. Shows may come and shows may go, but it goes on forever. It is the Cockney's pride. The procession may not be elevating, but it is certainly amusing, and it can be counted on with as much regularity as Christmas-tide. In the days of old the Kings of England gave wondrous pageants. Their tournaments are not repeated now. We have the Lord Mayor's show,—gorgeous if meaningless,—and that is all.

With as much alacrity, then, as if I had been born within the sounds of Bow Bells, I bled me, day before vesterday, to White-MORE LIKE A CHURCH

or's show,—gorgeous if meaningless,—and based in the same of the lattles were by an emeans extraordinate with a smeth alacrity, then, as if I had been born within the sounds of Bow Bells, I hied me, day before yesierday, to Whitehall. I, too, would see the state of the lattles were by an emeans extraordinate the property of the lattles were by an emean of color in the hall. I, too, would see the state of the lattles were by an emean extraordinate the lattle was been born within the sounds of Bow Bells, I hied me, day before yesierday, to Whitehall. I, too, would see the good of the lattles were by an emean extraordinate the lattle hall. I, too, would see the good of the lattles were by an emean extraordinate the lattle hall. I, too, would see the good of the lattles were by an emean extraordinate the lattle hall. I, too, would see the good of the lattles were by an emean extraordinate the lattle hall. I, too, would see the good of the lattles were by an emean extraordinate of the lattles were by an emean of the color was the lattle and an emean of color was the lattle and an emean of the lattle was an extraordinate work. It is an employing the lattle was an extraordinate was a craim of the mitter lattle was an extraordinate was an extraordinate work. It is an employing the was an employing the was an extraordinate was an employing the was an employing the was an employing characterior. It is an employing the was an employing the was an employing the was an employing the mitter of the lattles were by the first of the lattles were by an employing the mitter of t

a Royal celebrity who, just before the Queen arrived.

PULLED his PIPE OUT

with his handkerchief. It fell on the floor in the sight of the vast assembly: but his Royal Highness, with admirable presence of mind, made a violent grab at it and secured it before the officials who had rushed to the rescue could seize it. It was a British sailor's well-colored cutty; and, if, says Mr. Dag, with irresistible humor, it had been handed up by the Gold Stick in Waiting on a velvet cushion, the incident would have acquired a historical importance which it was as well to avoid.

An intefesting letter from Charles Dickens, bearing on the opening-of-Parliament ceremonial by the Queen, and embodying some views of Parliament, has justcome to light through the courtesy of Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C. B., to whom it was addressed. I append it:

"TAVISTOCK HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1854.—My DEAR SEE: I assure you that we are all extremely sensible of your kind remembrance, and much indebted to you for your invitation; but, though reasonably loyal, we do not much care for such sights, and consequently feel that you ought to bestow the places you so oblighingly offer us on some more deserving objects. The last ceremony of the kind I ever saw was the Queen's coronation, and I though it looked poor in comparison with my usual country-walk. As to Parliament, it does so little and talks so much that the most interesting ceremony I know of in connection with it was performed (with very little state indeed) by one man, who just cleared it out, locked up the place, and put the keys in his pocket. My dear sir, very faithfully yours, Charles Dickens."

The last sentence of this is withering. Indeed, the whole letter is inimitable. But, let me see; wasn't it. Dickens who at one time was so anxious for a seat in the very Parliament he ridiculed?

An Austrian Empress in Ireland.

ment he ridiculed?

An Austrian Empress in Ireland.

The Empress of Austria arrived on Feb. 4 at the seat of Lord Langford in Meath, her hunting residence in Ireland, where she will remain for six weeks, returning to Vienna for Easter Sunday. The celebrated "Ward hounds," with which pack the Empress will chiefly hunt and whose glories Lever has immortalized, have been surpassing this season their previous deeds.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold and used with never-failing success. It has stood the test of years. 25 cents.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of Financial Events in Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets More Active, and Unsettled, but Close Firmer.

Foreign Quotations on Grain Depressed and Our Shippers Inactive.

FINANCIAL. Something unusual at this time of the year was seen last week in Chicago in a steady drain of currency to the country. Ordinarily, New Yerk exchange is at a premium here in February, but last week it was not in demand, though offered at a discount of shipping rates. The West is a currency sink, and has been so ever since the abundant harvests of last fall. The monetary situation at New York has been saffected by the drafts of the Western banks. affected by the drafts of the Western banks, which have been steadily taking currency from that city. Toward the end of the week the that city. Toward the end of the week the country orders grew less, and New York exchange advanced from 50e to 60e per \$1,000 discount. Applications to the banks for loans were only moderate, except from the Board of Trade. There were large loans made for the settlements to-day and to-morrow, and the prospect is that the deliveries will be heavy. Rates have been 608 per cent. Business in Government bonds has been active mainly in sales by holders. Large amounts of a per cents owned in the West have been thrown on the New York market to realize the present a per cents owned in the West have been thrown on the New York market to realize the present high prices. Local securities have not been active, owing to the lack of supply. West Chicago 5s were sold at 103. In default of good ocal securities there has been heavy buying of investment and speculative railroad bonds, such as Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s, Brie seconds, Iron Mountain incomes, and the new Flint & Père Marquette consolidated 7s. Dealings in stocks were not large, but were moderate in volume. The outside public, though decided believers in higher prices, have been rendered timorous by the constant stream of prophecies of disaster from New York. A good many sales have been made to escape the Mother Shipton break that is declared to be at hand; numbers of would-be buyers have staid their hands, and would-be buyers have staid their hands, and others have taken what profit they could get instead of letting their profits run. When the promised cataclysm comes, it will be a source of honest delight to the philanthropists of Wall street that their timely warnings have saved many lambs who but for them would have been many lambs who but for them would have been badly shorn. Two New York houses are said to be about to open offices here for Wall-street business. Hollister & Co. are fitting up offices on La Salle street, and Trask & Francis, it is reported, will soon have a representative here. The net earnings of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, according to the recent report of its Receiver, were last year \$1.051,418.97, an increase of \$186.871.35 over 1878, and of \$361,119.97 over 1877. They were enough to pay current fixed 1877. They were enough to pay current fixed charges and leave a surplus of \$65,496.97. On Jan. 1 the floating debt was \$447,973.81, a reduction of \$1,031,905.16 since Nov. 15, 1876. Besides the floating debt there is \$1,188,285 due for

coupons, and the contributions due to the sinking fund are \$204,000. Of this exhibit, the New ing fund are \$204,000. Of this exhibit, the New York World says!

This is the burden to be undertaken by those who wish to free the Ohio & Mississippi Road from the Receivistship and the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Raijroad; and, as even under that control the Company in 1879 carned all its fixed charges, it becomes intelligible how parties not connected with the Baltimore & Ohio can see an inducement for taking hold of this property. The figures are not in themselves encouraging to buyers of either class of stock at present prices, but they show that the road can be made to pay its way, without reckoning upon more favorable East and West connections.

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BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Governments generally strong, and 160% per cent higher for

road bonds generally firm. State securities neglected and nominal.

Money loaned between 6 and 4 per cent per annum, and 1-16 per diem, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 434½ sixht, 487%.

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Erie, preferred. 11
Northwestern. 11
Northwestern. pfd. 1978
St. Paul. 2018
St. P

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.-Sight exc

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 28.—The are the closing quotations at the Stock Board: Aita. 194 Imperial.
Beicher 123 Mono
Best & Beicher 193 Mono
Buillon 44 Belle Iale.
California 38 Tiors

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and the corresponding time

1880. | 1879. | 1880. | 1879. Tailow, instance, the second of the second o

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 lbs on grain to New York and 45c on boxed meats to do; they will be reduced 5c to-day. Through freights to Liverpool were 784c on meats and lard and 61c on flour; do to Giasgow 684c, and lard and meats to Hamburg 87c.

87c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported Saturday, aggregated 90,000 bu, and shipments 48,000.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York Saturday: Receipts—Flour, 9,720 bris; wheat, 51,200 bu; corn, 112,006 bu; oats, 18,397 bu; corn-meal, 1,236 pkgs; rye, 3,558 bu; barley, 1,100 bu; mait, 4,800 bu; beef, 2,618 bris; cut meats, 1,585 pkgs; lard, 2,434 tes; whisky, 423 bris. whisky, 423 bris.
Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,000.

1,000 bu.

The following table shows the number of cars of each kind of grain inspected into store in this city from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, inclusive: 1800— Wheat, Corn.
January 3,949 8,378
February 1,389 6,961
1879— 6,006 4,968
February 3,696 5,151 810 58

The following were the aggregate shipments of provisions from this city during last week, with comparisons. The weights are gross: France, and published in the Journal D'Agri-

the French husbandman. The writer calls at-tention to the fact that the bad harvest of 1878 was followed by a still worse one last year, yet the price of manual labor has not been reduced. The deficit in the crops has been supplied by foreign countries, the most important of all being America, which the writer calls "our sword of Damocles," and states that between July 1 and Jan. 1, in 1870, the imports of Amer-ican wheat alone reached 14,000,000 hecto-litres. The imports of beef on the hoof were reduced about 100,000 head, but the loss was amply balanced by the increase in receipts of canned and salted meats. The price of meats fell 22/25 centimes per kilo during the year, and wheat declined 6/28 francs per quintal, yet the retail price of bread and meats has not changed materially, showing that other circum-stances have intervened to prevent consumers from getting the benefit of cheaper food. The appeal states that the bad harvests and foreign competition have forced land-owners to curta expenses for improvements, and reduced the price of many useful products, and says a moderate and equitable duty would seem to reduced to the benefit of both consumers and

PROVISIONS. and PRODUCTS. Were active in changes from one mouth to shother, with very little new business doing. The carrying charges were slightly wider on lard, with little change in the change in the market fell off in

Patent cut-loaf..... Crushed..... Granulated..... Powdered...... A standard....

Choice corn or sngar.
Prime corn or sngar.
Fair to good corn or sngar.
Blackstrap.
Choice New Orleans molasses, new.
Prime do.

HAY-Was in demand and tronger under reduced offering

Slough

Hi DES—Light green-cured sound at
demand and firm, The Eastern market
dull, and the improvement here sees
above-named stock. A large propoceptus consists of damaged or grubby
Green-cured hides, light, \$\Phi\$ b

Green-cured, heavy.
Damaged hides.

Dry fillst.
Sheep pelta, wool estimated.
LUMBER—Was steady under a command. The shipments are liberal, and if the stock would be smaller than it opening of the season of navigation: First and second, ledger, 2 and 3 inch.
First and second clear rough, l'inch.
Third clear do.
First and second clear rough, l'inch.
Third clear do.
First and second clear rough, l'inch.
Third clear do.
First and second clear rough, l'inch.
Common dressed siding.
Flooring, second common dressed.
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards.
A stock boards, 10612 inch, rough.
B stock boards, 10612 inch.
C stock boards, 10612 inch.

Shingles, standard Shingles, standard Shingles, choice OILS—Continue steady. Trade movement is still far from ac

movement is still far from a list:
Carbon, 110 degrees test.
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degree Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees te Lard, extra winter.
Lard, No. 1.
Lard, No. 2.
Linseed, raw.
Linseed, boiled.
Sperm.

Scotch, Summerice, Scotch, Eglington, Amerian Scotch, No. 1. Coke, Joundry, No. 1. POTATION.

The carrying charges were slightly wider on lard, with little change on pork. There was little change in the reports from other cities, but the market fell off in sympathy with hogs, and reacted later, closing firm. The total packing of this city during the past four mouths (the winter season) is estimated at about 2,400,000 head, being a falling off to the extent of 550,000. Other points have decreased, but not in quist so large proportion. Milwankee has packed about 330,000, against 44,115 last year; Cedar Rapidss-reports 146,000, against 44,285; and Kansas City 192,000, against 224,000 last winter.

MESS PORK—Declined life per bri, but reacted 15c, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Friday, at 311,65 for round lots pot or seller March, 311,28 for seller April, and \$12,00,812,005, for May. Sales were reserved for the seller April, and \$12,00,812,005, for May. Sales were reserved to the latest prices of Friday, at \$1,000,000 bris seller May at \$11,54,6012,005, for May. Bales were reported of 50 caspot at \$1.0 s, 30 to a seller March, \$12,256,67,25 for April, and \$1,225,67,30 to seller March at \$1,000,7124; 14,000 tos seller April at \$1,10,400,725; and 4,200 bris seller March \$1,71,600,725. Total \$2,000 to seller March at \$1,000,7124; 14,000 tos seller April at \$1,10,400,725; and 4,200 tos seller May at \$1,100,7124; at \$1,000,7124; at \$1,000,7124

quoted at \$655c for white, \$40 for years, \$5,50@8.00 for bown.

See that the second of the second of

FLOUR-Was very quiet, except the sale of one lot of 2,000 bags for export. Local dealers were slow, but some holders anticipated a better trade the coming week. Sales were reported of 300 bris winters, 1,500 week. Sales were reported of 300 brls winters, 1,500 brls spring, and 200 brls rye flour, all on private terms. Total, 2,000 brls. Export extras were quoted at \$5,000 5.25 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5,2565.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS. Sales were 4 cars bran at \$13,500,150; in car corn do at \$7.75; 2 cars wheat screenings at \$5,000,100; 1 car middlings at \$15.00; 100 sacks out-meal on private terms. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$14.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT.—Was more active, and was quoted weak, though averaging better than the lat-SPRING WHEAT—Was more active, and was quoted weak, though averaging better than the latest prices of Friday. It declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) carly, then advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \) (a, and closed at an improvement of \(\frac{1}{2} \) (b. The British telegrams were discouraging, Beerbohm stating that buyers were holding off, owing to increased arrivals, and private cables quoted a decline of \(\frac{1}{2} \) (b. This weakened New York in sympatry. But increased arrivals, and private cables quoted a decline of \(\frac{1}{2} \) (b. This weakened New York in sympatry. But increased arrivals, and private cables quoted a decline of \(\frac{1}{2} \) (b. This weakened New York in sympatry. But increased arrivals, and they are though a side of the second of the private of the trading chiefly by leading froms. This, and the understanding that the wheat in store is all being carried off the market, reassured other operators, maxing the later feeling a steady one. Spot wheat was quite, with little demand, and No. 2 on trade ranged cosic below the same grade in store, the later closing at \$1.29\(\frac{1}{2} \) (and advanced to \$1.29\(\frac{1}{2} \) (for car-lots and about \$1.29\(\frac{1}{2} \) (and advanced to \$1.29\(\frac{1}{2} \) (closing at \$1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) (selier May solid at \$1.76\(\frac{1}{2} \) (3.2), (soling at \$1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) (selier May solid at \$1.76\(\frac{1}{2} \) (3.2), (soling at \$1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) (soling at \$1.24\(

BARLEY—Was dull and weak. Fusines were offered at reduced prices, but there seemed to be go buyers on the floor, though late a sale of extra 3 for Anroh was reported at 55%, and April was quoted at 55%, and April was quoted at 55%. The sale of extra 3 sole at 55% of the sale of extra 3 sole at 55% of the sale of the sale of extra 3 and abover sade quietly at 56 difference for extra 3, and abover sade quietly at 56 difference for extra 3, and abover sade quietly at 56 difference for extra 3, and abover sade quietly at 56 difference for extra 3, and abover sale. Chair sales were reported of 500 bu suits 3 at 56; 7,400 bu by sample at 40 cases on track; and 300 bu at 56 free on board. Total, 8,400 bu. GENERAL MARKETS. BUTTER—The recent advance was easily it tained, the demand considerably exceeding the s ply. In addition to the local demand there was quiry on Eastern and Southern account, and se were readily effected at the range of prices follows: BAGGING—A very firm market was experienced. Prade does not display much snap as yet, but the moderate character of supplies and the firmness of CHEESE—The cheese trade was quiet, with no appreciable change in values. The following prices were current: Full cream 1446215
Partiskim 1234625
Low grades. 8 610
COAL—Beyond such quantities as are needed for current consumption there is no demand, buyers not standing in foar of any advance. Orders were filled at the prices given below:
Lackawanna, range and egg. 55.00
Lackawanna, range and egg. 6,50
Eric and Brier Hill. 6,50
Cannel. 7,00 Extra Beaves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450
hs and upwards.
Choloe Seeves—Fin. 6a. well-formed steers.
Choloe Seeves—Fin. 6a.
Choloe Seeves—Seeves Seeves Seeves
ing 1,300 to 1,300 hs.
Medium Grades—Seeves In fair Seek, weighing 1,300 to 1,300 hs.
Butchers Stock—Poir to common steers and common to choloe cows for city slaughter, weighing 300 to 1,000 hs.
Stock Castle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 as.

1,000 33.65 Brasil block. 5.50

COOPERAGE - Pork barrels sold as 854c and city lard tierces as \$1.10.

DRESSED HOGS - Were dull, and about the per 100.

DRESSED HOGS - Were dull, and about the per 100.

DRESSED HOGS - Were dull, and about the per 100.

DRESSED HOGS - Were dull, and about the per 100.

DRESSED HOGS - Were dull, and about the per 100.

Sales were noted of 6 cars at \$1.506.00. the inside for light, and \$1.856.400 for heavy weights.

BGGS - Were quoted slow and easy at 13c per doz.

FISH - No changes took place in prices of fish. Under a good demand and moderate stocks the market maintains a firm tone. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, 16-brl. 9.50 6 6.50

Whitefish, family, 16-brl. 9.40 6 4.10

Trout, 4-brl. 9.40 6 4.10

Mackerel - Blonter, shore, 4-brl. 15.00

Mackerel - No. 1 bay, 4-brl. 10.55 610.50

Mackerel - No. 1 bay, 4-brl. 5.00 6 5.75

Mackerel - No. 2 shore, 4-brl. 5.00 6 5.75

Mackerel - No. 2 shore, 4-brl. 5.00 6 5.75

Mackerel - No. 2 shore, 4-brl. 5.00 6 5.75

Mackerel - No. 2 shore, 4-brl. 5.00 6 5.75

Mackerel - Large family new 5-brl. 5.00 6 5.75

Mackerel - Large family new 5-brl. 3.0 6 8.35

Mackerel - Hallmily new 5-brl. 3.0 6 8.35

Hallbut—Smoked...
California salmon, 5-bris.
FRUITS AND NUTS—The marl nounced new features. Only a progress, and the quoted prices adhered to, except in the case of berries. Below are the ruling rate FOREIGN. KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipts, none; shipments, 151; firmer; native shippers, 180; selfin native slockers and rados, 18,0063.60; Teras, 82,2562.80.

HO68—Receints 288: shipments, 106. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 33.—Hogs—Dull; ec 83.2564.20; light, \$4.2564.45; packing, \$4.2034.45; ers', \$4.0034.70; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,100.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Label St. Hogs.—Ories at \$5. INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—Hogs.—Quiet at \$3.5004.50; receipts, 3,000; shipments, 2,300. BY TELEGRAPH.

...\$13.00@13.50 ... 12.00@12.50 ... 10.00@10.50

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28-11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 3d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 11s; spring, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 5d; white, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 11s 2d.

New, No. 1, 5s 9d.

PHOVISIONS—PORK, 57s 6d. Lard, 20s 3d.

LAUGHPOOL, Feb. 28—Evening—Cotton—Market dull and caster at 74(87%d; cales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 35s 6d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 35s 6d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 28—PETHOLERIM—1834d.

TALLOW-Fine American, 35s 8d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2s.—PETROLEUM-184f.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Of

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Feb. 28.—COTTON—Market dull at 131-16@133-16c. Futures steady; March. 12.50c; April, 13.00c; May'. 13.00c; June, 13.50c; July, 13.00c; August, 13.60c; September, 13.00c; October, 12.30c; August, 13.60c; September, 13.00c; October, 12.30c; August, 12.60c; December, 11.90c.

FLOUR.—Dull and heavy; receipts, 9,500 bris; super State and Western, 35.00c3.00; common to good extras, 35.50c3.50; good to choice, 35.30c3.00; white wheat extra, 35.50c5.00; extra Onto, 35.50c7.50; St. Louis, 35.55c.

8.00; Minnesota patent process, 51.00c3.75.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; receipts, 51,000 bu; ungraded red, 51.30c1.47/4; No. 2 do, 31.89/40.20/4; April, 31.60/4 red, 41.30c1.47/4; No. 2 do, 31.89/40.20/4; April, 31.60/4 white, 31.461.45; No. 1 amber, 51.45; ungraded white, 31.461.45; No. 2 do, 41.49/4; April, 31.60/4 (april, 31.60/4); April, 31.60/4; A NEW YORK.

T.70.

BUTTER-Firm and unchanged.
CHEESE-Dull and heavy; Western, 116104c.
WHISKY-Nominally \$1.10.
METALS-Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; insot lake dull at 2546604c. Pig-tron dull and nominal; Scotch, \$1.00,33.00; American, \$2.006.
dull. Russia sheeting, 134.c.
NAILS-Cut, \$5.3065.40; clinch, \$5.8067.98. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—PLOUB—Dull and un-changed. Ryc-flour steady at \$5.09.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 red, ele-vator, \$1.46%; Nic 2 red, February, \$1.45% bid, \$1.49% asked; March, \$1.46% bid, \$1.45% asked; April, \$1.47% bid, \$1.47% asked. Corn—Market dull; Western mixed, in elevator, 50c; sail mixed, February, 55% bid, 57c asked; March, 59% bid, 55c asked; April, \$3c, bid, 53%c asked. Oats firmer; rejected and No. 3 white, 434,045%c; No. 3 white, 485,045c; choice white, 47% 48c. Sc. October white, 674666; choice white, 67466c.
PROVISIONS—Less active and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Less active and unchanged.
BUTTER—Firm; creamery extra. 35436; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras. 25
671c; dogod to choice. 35526.
EGGS—Market dull; western, ide.
CHERSE—Market dull; creamery, ideid-6.
PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet at 51.10.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 2,300 bris; wheat, 73,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; cotat, 35,000 bu.
BHIPMENTS—Corn, 44,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. CORN-MEAL-Market easier at E.M.
FLOUR-Steady and firm; superfine, \$5.0004.35; XX,
\$5.7596.05; XXX, \$6.0036.375; high grades, \$5.5004.8754.
HAY-Market dull; ordinary, \$25.00031.00; prime,
\$25.00; choice, \$27.00.
PROVISIONS-PORK scarce and firm; old, \$13.75; new,
\$13.00. Lard-Market dull; tierce, 7567550; keg, \$2
\$36.00 Bulk meates—Demand fair and market firm;
shoulders, loose, \$4.00; packed, \$4.50; clear til, \$56.00.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—Receipts and shipme our and grain at Milwaukee for the want.

WOOL-Was in demand and firm. The market is

LIVE STOCK.

6,492 8,047 6,381 2,668

1880. | 1879. | 1880. | 1879.

Flour, bris 25,385 (172 55,385 (49.50) Wheat, bu 165,365 (271,49) 65,447 (37.50) (37.5 7,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 24,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—FLOUR-Steady and sective for medium grades, but without change in que-

active for medium grades, but without change in quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower but steady at abeline; No. 2 Western winter red, spot. February, as March, \$1.4561.45%; April and May, \$1.4561.45%; Comwestern lower for spot and steady for the commerced with the commerced of the control of the commerced of the control of the commerced of th

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Low grades better; fancy, 26.00 bid; choice, 25.22% cash and March; family, 25.30 bid cash; 25.30 March; XXX, 25.00; XX, 25.00 cash; 25.40 March; 25.37% April. 8.50 cash; \$5.60 March; \$5.37\% April.

WHEAT—Lower, but stiffened toward the close; No. 3 red, \$1.25 cash; \$1.002.103\% March; \$1.2004.13\% el.23\% april; \$1.304.21.34\% el.23\% march; \$1.2004.13\% el.23\% april; \$1.32\% el.33\% el.31\% march; \$1.7 June; \$0.3 do, \$1.21\% el.21\% Corn slow and lower; \$1\% el.20\% el.31\% el.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Steady at 13%.
FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; family, 8.36
6.15; fancy, 86.25@6.75. 6.15; fancy, 8.25@6.75.
GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; 81.32. Cornects at dic. The rule of the Chamber of Comments making 68 lbs a bushel takes effect March I. Oassemand fair and market firm at 35%,000. Rys moderately active and higher at 35c. Barley firm and higher; extra No. 3, 78c.
PROVISION—Pork dull, weak, and lower; 81.50, 22.00. Lard in fair demand at 57.15.67.20. Bulk mean quiet 34.25, 57.60, 57.30. Barcon steady, with fair demand at 51.25, 57.60, 57.30.
WHISKY—Steady, with fair demand, at \$1.25. Extra Quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—FLOUR—In fair demand; Western superfine, \$5.00@5.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring whests, \$7.00@0.00; winter whests

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 1,500 bris; corn, 1,100 bu. LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Steady at 13/42
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady at \$1.20. Corn quiet; No.5
white, 45c; do mixed, 45c. Oats quiet at 37/4c; whis,
40/4/ic; do mixed, 38/3/30. Bye sheady: No.1 man. HAT—Steady at \$14 000 18.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$12.50. Lard quiet, but firm: prime steam, 74c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 40c, clear rib. \$40c; clear, 54c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 45c. \$6c; clear rib. 74(\$75c. Hams-Super-cured, 9205c. WHISKY—Firm at \$1.06.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO.
TOLEDO, O., IFED. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat duff: Na. 2 red winter, March, \$1.37\(\delta\), April, \$1.35\(\delta\), May, \$1.36\(\delta\), No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.36. Corn duff; high mixed, 41\(\delta\), No. 2 spot and March, 41c; May, \$3\(\delta\), rejected, 39\(\delta\), (amaged, 38\(\delta\), Oats duff and nominal; No. 2 held at 35\(\delta\), 36\(\delta\) billion; oats, 4.60. EXCEPTS—Wheat, \$1.000 bu; corn, \$1.000 bu; cala, 4.000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; com,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITT, Feb. 28.—GRAIN—The Price Correct reports: Wheat, receipts, 6,055 bu; shipments, 21,000 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 81.16; February, 81.16; No. 3 cash, 81.0%; February, 81.16; No. 3 cash, 81.0%; February, 20%c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Dull.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; extra nominal; No. 1 white.
1.29; March. \$1.294; April, \$1.29; May, \$1.394; milling

PHOMIA, Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Corn dull; high mixel, 25%638c; mixed, 25%635%c. Oats quiet; No.1 while, 25%638c. Bye inactive but firm; No.2, 75%6375%c. BHIGHWINSE—Dull and nominal at \$1.05. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Whest weak; No. 17 red, \$1.29@1.30. Corn dull and lower; \$76374c. Cast dull and lower; \$3638c. BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Nothing ing. Nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO, Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Whe at firm. Corn steely: estern mixed, 57c. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The cotton goods market cotinues very strong, and Nashua cotton fiannels have
been advanced by agents. Prints quiet and firm, win
an upward tendency. Pacific cretonnes and lawn
and cocheco foulards further advanced. Dress goods
and ginghams active and firm. Men's wear wooless
and flannels and blankets in steady demand and very
firm. Foreign goods fairly active.

WOOL. Boston, Feb. 28.—WOOL.—Market less active the last week, the principal cause of the decrease in also is the high views of holders. Ohio and Pennsylvanis 52-60c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 52-65c; contains and delains, 42-57c; Kentucky, 37-645c; pulled.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—COTTON—Quiet and easy; middling, 12½; good ordinary, 11½;; net recepts, 5.50 bales; gross, 8.911 bales; exports to France, 3.55; also, 4.00 bales; stock, 350,365 bales.

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28. – PETROLEUM – Standard white, 110 test, 54c.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 28. – PETROLEUM – Quist; 2004, at Parker's for shipment.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Feb. 28.—SPIRITS TURPEN irm at 44c.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago Be careful to buy only the G AUDIPHONE.

DEAF People easily hear ordinary conversation through the took with Rhodes' AUDIPHOSE Send stamp for 50-page history.

RHODES & McCLUEL.

NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of hronic, nervous, or special diseases he only physician in the city who warr

LIFE IN WASHIN

Washington's Birthday-Artist.

An Enoch Arden Story-Len ances—Peabody Educati

State Dinner at the White tary Fish-Senator Burn

of John Quincy Sickles Tragedy-Bluff Wade.

Special Correspondence of The Chica WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Aftering-like season, we have bright and blustering weather here to sebrate. Old Zolus is evidently cember last, would not declare iday, but the Senato, evidenti the National Intelligencer, and a s who almost rivals Ellsworth in who almost rivals Elisworth in which accompanies his orders. I teer Artillery was also out, under of Maj. Hanneman, who is a mi war in his way, and who made t with a hundred voices in honor whose name this city bears. celebration was that of THE OLDEST INHART

every man of whom has resided it for fifty years or more. They are preserved old buffers, with whom in singerly, and who have evident soloura here pleasant and preserved manny these seniors ted-dicphane, a Scotchman by birthey who is now in his 90th year, with hair, yet hale and hearty. The Prescoiety.

now 78 years of age, but as graceful in his manner as he Marshal of this District—he used the ceremonials at the White Ho Buchanan Administration. The Society, Prof. Masi, carge here freegining of this century, and some fifty, have each their historeventful. Another old and well ingtonian, who died here last weel

attractive man to St. Louis. The
was duplicated. The good-hear
procured a divorce that his wife
wed another, and mortgaged his
successor in her affections might
self in business. The business me cessful, the wife returned here,
then been cared for by Brimid
deprived himself of the comforts
might enjoy them. He died wit
har Congress may be conscrous.
him a claim of \$50 which he regal
due him fortwork done on his gree money be appropriated, it rema whether it will be paid to his for the wife of another, or to a your by him as a son, or to his legiti-now destitute at Rome. THE CHIARO-OSCURO BELT A

on which Brimidi has been at we past year represents the histor from the landing of Columbus to of gold in California,—a series tableaux which appear to be carrior the figures seem to stand out ground. Brimidi had finished a of this work until his nervous deranged by a fall on his staging has left sketches of the remaind models, and before he was bu Clark, of the Capitol, had rece from at artists who desired to work.

Clark, of the Capitol, had rece
from six artists who desired to
work.

The mindlous Ceremonia
how occupy the attention of the
ionable world here who are Roma
Episcopalians. The music of the
gans how reaches the ears of
danced to the notes of orche
heeked ball dresses have been re
decorous and sombre robes. E
ho longer congregate jovial com
social boards, and Lenten fare;
of the day. But all of our society
devotees, and there is a good de
joyment notwithstanding. We i
meeting of the officers of.

THE FZABODY ÉDUCATIONA
who are old fossis of the most
tility. On the first day of their
gave a dinner-party at the Riggs
was a very swell affair. Robert
who presided, escorted Mrs. Hay
and gave her a seat at his righ
President Hayes escorted Mrs. Eat Mr. Witthrop's left hand. Th
wore Hamilton Fish. of New
Aiken, of South Carolina; Dr. So
now of Virginia; Chief-Justic
daughter, Suegeon-General Barn
and daughter, Thoodore Lyman.
H. Stuart and son. Peabody Rus
Evarts and wife, Mr. Hackley a
The same party were guests at

A STATE DINNER AT THE Wr
the following ovening, and the r
bers of the Cabinet were invited
It was, as is always the case, a
repust, so far as enting was conce
was no wine on the table, and the
was some potent Homan pun
enten, not drank, about midway
and which is called by those who
ent's hospitality "the MreAfter the dinner the guests pro
Bast Room, which was lighted u
son, and which still is decorated
put up for the large evening rece
Ex-Exchertany rish ax
have been very warmly welcor
have been the guests of J. G.
who was Assistant Secretary of
Pish was Secretary,—then Minis
the successor of his uncle, Gec
and now he has rotated into th
place of a Judge of the Court
house of Mr. Davis was built to
Culloch, but it has been greatly I
contains more brio-a-brac and
than any other house in Was
Davis has given several dinns
and to night the veteran ex-Se
terrain.

AT SENATOR BURNSIDE?

The Senator-General is a wiprides himself on his houseke dinners at his rural home in Rh. Newport/in the summer, and he are renowned. He has his are cook, and there is a freshness this table that no restaurant or He has as guests to night, besidpish, Vice-President Wheeler, Se Hamlin, Hill, Allison, and Morri Waite, Judge Bancroft Davis, Sey and Schurz, Pogtmaster-Gen Parke, of the Engineer Corps. a the journalist. It is seldom it tinguished company is assemble plable board.

THE CLO MAN ELOCO Joan Quincy Atlanta, lay dying loccupied by the Speaker of the two years ago to-day. He was his desk on the first of February on a sofa to the Speaker's root unconscious until he breathed evening of Feb. 23. During the

evening of Feb. 23. or the intervening time he lay coach, his eyes closed, his head to pallor or his countenance, an feeble on his countenance, an feeble on his countenance, an feeble of his countenance, an and obstructed breath life.

Among those admitted were greater winthrop as the artist, both of whe artist, both of whe here. The last intelligible wo were to Dr. Peyton, who had ju and to whom he said: "This is to be a supposed." He was capitol, and his remains were thusetts, attended by a large de arcsmen. It might be said of arristan father wrote on the younger Constantine: "Felix in Jeicksimus morie," His wife su \$590. | 3879. | \$500. | \$679.

ge. 605 brls: wheat, 65,400 bu; corn.

ST. LOUIS.

rib. 6 (c; clear, 6 (c. Bacon quiet; c; clear rib. 7 (47) (c. Hams Sugar

TOLEDO. FOLEDO.
Feb. 23—GRAIN—Whest dull; No. rch. \$1.856; April, \$1.306; May, \$1.356; Inois, \$1.36. Corn dull; high mixed, and March, 41c; May, 436c; rejected. \$856c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 3 bid.
—Quiet; mammoth. \$4.65; prime, \$4.60. heat, \$1,000 bu; corn. \$1,000 bu; cots. Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn. \$2,000 bu; cots.

ispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Feb. 23.—GRAIN—The Price Current, receipts, 6,9% bu; shipments, 21,900 bu; sh. 81,10; February, 81,16; No. 3, cash, 7, 81,07%, Corp.—Receipts, 18,400 bu; sh. 25%c; February, 20%c. DETROIT.

38.—FLOUR—Dull.
at quiet; extra nominal; No. 1 white.
284; April, 81.32; May, \$1.334; milling

PEORIA.

3.—GRAIN—Corn dull; high mired,
356-2354c. Oats quiet; No.2 white,
active but firm; No. 2, 706-2764c.
Juli and nominal at \$1.00.

INDIANAPOLIS. S. Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. Corn dull and lower; 37@37%c. Cats BUFFALO. Y., Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Nothing 60-

OSWEGO. 28.—GRAIN—Whe at firm. Corn steady; 57c. DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

eb. 28.—The cotton goods market cosng, and Nashua cotton fiannels have
by agents. Prints quiet and firm, with
dency. Pacific cretomes and lawns
tlards further advanced. Dress goods
tive and firm. Men's wear woolens
blankois in steady demand and very
cods fairly active. WOOL.

3.—WOOL—Market less active than incipal cause of the decrease in in less of holders. Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, 52258; combing fig. Kentucky, 57248; pulled, 4225.

COTTON.

La., Feb. 28.—COTTON—Quiet and 12%c; low middling. 12%c;

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

D., Feb. 28. — PETROLEUM — Steady,
20 test, 394c.

eb. 23. — PETROLEUM — Quiet; crude.

s for shipment. TURPENTINE.
Feb. 28. SPIRITS TURPENTING -

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL RINES.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

People easily near ordinary con-versation through the ceek with Rhodes' AUDIPHONE Send stamp for 50-page history. RHODES & MCCLUER. Chicago.

DR. KEAN, uth Clark-st., Chicago. or special diseases. Dr. J. Ress is in the dity who warrants cures of Vashington's Birthday-Oldest Inhabitants-Brimidi, the Artist.

in Enoch Arden Story-Lenten Observances-Peabody Educational Fund.

Sale Dinner at the White House Ex-Secretary Fish-Senator Burnside's Dinner.

Deith of John Quincy Adams—The Sickles Tragedy—Bluff Ben

mdence of The Chicago Tribune MASSINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—After a genial, wring-like season, we have bright, cloudless, cold, and blustering weather here for the day we selected. Old Eclus is evidently enjoying the string cocks on the stockings of the female pe-tering, and occasionally bringing a sign or a autter to the sidewalk. Congress, which has asted a deal of time since the first Monday in ecember last, would not declare the day a legal inday, but the Senate, evidently frighten. holids, but the Senate, evidently frightened by the soon salute, only remained in session about the minutes, and the House would have followed suit had the Representatives not promised only funereal bonors to a deceased colleague.

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY, now the crack military organization of the metopolis, paraded with full ranks as a battalion, in fatigue uniform. Its commander, col. Billy Moore, is a son of the old foreman of a railing lightificancer, and a railing soldier.

National Intelligencer, and a gallant soldier, almost rivals Ellsworth in the magnetism accompanies his orders. Then the Volun-trillery was also out, under the command of Maj. Hanneman, who is a miniature god of war in his way, and who made his guns speak war in his way, and who made this guits speak with a numbered voices in honor of the man whose name this city bears. The only civil columnion was that of THE OLDEST INHABITANTS,

years, and died at his house on F street here, nearly opposit the Ebbitt House.

THE BICKLES TRAGEDY

will have its twenty-first anniversary to-morrow. Sickles, who was then a Representative in Congress from the City of New York, resided in the house now occupied by Secretary Dick Thompson with his wife, who was the daughter of an Italian music teacher if New York. She was a very handsome brunet, with large hlack eyes, and very winning ways. Sickles was a wild young fellow, and it was not until she was convinced of his infidelity to her that ishe was led astray by Philip Barton Key, a young widower, whose father had written "The Star-Spangled Banner," and whose sister is the wife of George H. Pendicton, of Ohio, then a Representative, and now a Senator. He was a tall, handsome man, who had lost his wife, leaving four young children in his charge.

A JEALOUS WOMAN

wrote Sickles, informing him that his wife was in the habit of clandestinely meeting Key at the house of a colored man named Gray. Accusing his wife, she made a confession, which she wrote and signed. The next day—it was a bright Sunday morning—Key passed Sickles' house and waved his handkerchief, which was a signal for her to go and meet him at Gray's. Sickles immediately left the house, following Key, but as the latter turned when he reached the corner of Madison place and Pennsylvania avenue, Sickles meet him face to face on the crossing. Drawing a pistol, Sickles exclaimed:

"YOU SCOUNDBEL, YOU MUST DIE."

Key, who was unarmed, threw his opera-glass at Sickles, who fired, the ball striking Key in the groin. Key turned and ran towards the clubhouse on Madison place, Sickles fined two or three shots at him, one entering near where the second shot had. Sickles walked to the house of Altorney-General Black, where he surrendered himself, and was soon afterwards taken to jail, Key was carried into the club-house, where he soon died.

THE TRIAL OF SICKLES—

created a great excitement here. Judge Crawford, an old Pennsylvania Democrat, presided, and the prosecution was conducted by Robert Ouid, who had succeeded Key as District Attorney, and who figured in the War as the Confederate General charged with the exchange of prisoners. He was assisted by Mr. Carlisle. Sickles had as counsel James T. Brady and Thomas F. Meagher of New York, Edwin M. Stanton of Pittsburg (afterwards Scuretary of War), and Messrs. Ratcliffe, Phillips, Clinton, and Magruder of Washington. Stanton's examination of the witnesses and Brady's magnetic appeals to the jury, with the partial rulings of the Judge, secured,—after a trial which lasted twenty days.

tion of the witnesses and Brady's magnetic appeals to the jury, with the partial rulings of the Judge, secured,—after a trial which lasted twenty days.—

A VERDUCT OF NOT GUILTY.

To the great disgust of Sickles' friends he soon after forgave his wife, who did not, however, live but a few years. Sickles' gallant conduct in the Union army, however, restored him to his position in scolety, and while he was at Spain as Minister Plenipotentiary he married a very beautiful Spanish lady. His daughter Laura, who was 5 years of age when the tragedy occurred, was brought up in ignorance of it until she was a young woman at school, when a roommate, in a fit of anger, upbraided her with her mother's shame. She has since been a source of trouble to her father, and her conduct abroad has occasioned much scandal.

BFN WADE

has recently been represented as having visited Washington after he had been out of Congress a year or two, and told Gen. Brisbin that he had come out of curiosity, to see how the fellows up at the Capitol could get along without him. This is simistake. Mr. Wade returned here as the paid attorney of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and he availed himself of his privilege as an exsenator to go on the floor of the Senate Chamber and lobby in favor of legislation desired by that corporation. This was not agreeable to 'the fellows,' and some of them did not greet him very cordially when he would take possession of a vacant chair at their side and begin to advocate the passage of his little bill.

THE MILITARY FAIR

now being held at the Masonic Temple is a very grand affair, some of the leaders of society having enlisted platoons of pretty girls to attend the tables, and to extract from the pockets of visitors considerable sums of money for the sale of tickets in innumerable lotteries and testimonials. The most popular army officer and naval officer, the handsomest and the ugliest man in the company, the most popular lefutenant of Police, and a score of other distinctions are to be decided by ballot, each voter

weighing together about thirty-five tons, and on the 6th of December commenced the voyage to England. The meat destined for the English market was kept in aroom about twenty-eight feet square, and the temperature maintained during the voyage was from 10 to 15 degs below freezing-point, the reading yesterday being about 23 degs. Fahrenheit. No chemicals were employed in the freezing process or during the voyage home. The engine is of thirty-horse power, and would suffice for a much larger quantity of meat than that now imported. By means of this engine the air is drawn out of the room, washed and chilled, being compressed in the washing process, and then forced back into the chamber. Four or five hours' working of the engine per day was sufficient throughout for the purpose. No difficulty was experienced during the voyage through the Indian Ocean and by the Suez route, though naturally some had been apprehended, twenty-three days being spent in the Tropics. Some of the meat was occasionally used as food, and in one instance, at least, a part of what had been taken out of the room was left hanging for three or four days in the rigging, and then found fit for use. On Christmas Eve, when the vessel was nearing home, fit pounds was given out, and the whole proved all that the crew could wish for, even at such a festive time. Testerday, the freezing and storing room were visited in succession by a number of gentlemen in parties of four, and there were seen quarters of beef and carcasses of sheep with the familiar look presented by such things in the meat—beef, mitton, and lamb, cooked on board—being all, it was stated, part of the recent importation. Among the viauds, lamb cuttles led the way, being succeeded by minued collops. The former seemed, it must be confessed, rather deficient in flavor; the interverce capital. Then came beef, citives, and stewed chops. As a climax, there appeared a handsome sirion of beef, which, as it was carried around the room for inspection, was greefed with hearty cheers, and this was f

DE LESSEPS.

Arrival of the Noted Canal-Cutter in New York-His Enthusiasm Over the Prospects of the Panama Canal Scheme-What Has Already Been

Scheme—What Has Already Been Done—Address to American Bankers.

New York Sun, Feb. 25.

Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who was engineer of the Sues Canal, and who proposes to build an interoceanic ship-canal across the Isthmus of Fanama, arrived in this city yesterday morning in the steamship Colon, accompanied by Countess de Lesseps and their three children; J. G. Derks, a distinguished engineer of Amsterdam; Henry Bionne, Secretary of the Paris Congress; H. Dauzats, chief engineer of the Suez Canal; E. Boutan and H. Couvreux, French engineers; A. Dauprat and Marcil Gallaz, secretaries.

reports published by the International Congress of Paris during the month of May, 1879, there should be from the opening of the canal a traffle of at least 6,000,000 tons annually. The transit duty having been fixed by the act of concession at 15 francs per ton (and more if it becomes necessary), the annual revenue (minimum) would be 90,000 francs. Therefore, 6,000,000 tons, which will increase progressively, would give a revenue of 10 per cent a year on a capital of 900,000,000 francs. Actually as the merchandise in transit through the 1sthmus of Panama, including the expenses of landing, storage, railway transportation, second storage, and lighterage (without counting the delays) pays on an average at the rate of 80 francs per ton, it is easy to see the benefit when cargoes coming either from the Atlantic or the Pacific without any delay.

An inserest of 5 per cent will be paid to the shareholders on the sums paid by them during the progress of the work and also during one year after the opening of the canal to large vessels. The universal company of the intercocanic canal is Colmobian, and, as a foreign company, will have its bead office in Paris for the transaction of all its administrative, financial, and judicial affairs. The publication of the present circular and, the report of the Committee on Technique in the newspapers of your vicinity may be considered as a prospectus for the undertaking to which I request your as-

THE LOST CAUSE.

Queer Celebration of Washington's

A Queer Celebration of Washington's Birthday at Charleston, S. C.—Banquets at Which All the Toasts and Hesponses Were in Glorification of the Busted Confederacy.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24.—Washington's birthday was celebrated at Charleston, S. C., this year with great éclat. The day was ushered in with a salute of artillery and a grand parade of all the military companies of the city, which were reviewed by Adjutant-General Moise, of the State militia. In the evening the various-regiments and companies sat down to banquets, at which toasts were given to the heads and soldiers of the Confederate armies, and the part taken by the State in the recont unpleasantness was duly giorified.

At the banquet of the Palmetto Guards the Colonels and Brigadiers were very numerous, and Adjutant-General Moise gave as his toast, "The Savior of the Prostrate State—Senator-Governor-General Hampton," which was received with great applause.

At the banquet of Hart's Battery of the Washington Artillery, Lieut. Simons presented to the company the resolutions of the late Confederate Congress, duly embossed, with a great flourish of trumpets. The resolutions are as follows:

"[H. R. 39.]

At the hasquest of the Postago and Charles for the postago and the postago of the postago and the

who has been taught to say mass officiates as priest.

The value of a slave depends upon age. A young mechanic would be worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500, a field-hand about \$1,000, and a woman from \$400 to \$750; so in seif-defense the owner has to treat them well. Just as a man would take care of a thoroughford horse. They are handed down from father to son, and, except in eases of failure, are not sold out of the family. Often the owner liberates in his will certain of his slaves. By Brazilian haws, no child can be separated from its mother under \$ years of age, nor can they be set to work until then, while the owner has to keep a register of all births and deaths.

How wrong the system of slavery is, and what harm it does to a country, are evident to any one who has traveled in Brazil. There can be seen a fine country, endowed by Nature with everything conductive to greatness, reduced to a wornout and ruined state, and all owing to this wretched system. The freed slaves will not work while slavery remains, and free labor will not come, while year by year the hatred between the slaves and their masters is becoming wider, and the crime of murder is becoming more and

A World's Fair at Melbourne.

A World's Fair at Melbourne.

New York Tribune.

In 1876, the latest date for which the full returns are available, the total commerce of Australia amounted to \$462,050,000. The imports of Victoria, the colony of which Melbourne is the capital, were \$73,520,000, and the exports \$70,570,000. Imports to the value of \$7,050,000 only were received from the United States, while Great Britain sent \$22,072,500 in her products, raw and manufactured. Owing to local jealousies, the different colonies have recently been holding separate exhibitions, there being one in progress in Sydney at present. But the World's Fair which will be opened at Melbourne in October, 1880, and continue until the following March, will be far more complete in its appointments, it is said, than any which has preceded it in Australia.

Exhibitors will not be obliged to pay rent for space, and all goods will be admitted free of duty. The exhibition will be open in the evening. Mr. Edison has been asked to provide the American Department with: electric light. Special rates of transportation to Melbourne are offered by the different steamship companies and owners of sailing-vessels. The agent for the United States at the Melbourne Exhibition is Thomas R. Pickering, who has had experience in such matters, having attended, in an official capacity, the exhibitions of Paris again in 1875. of Philadelphia in 1876, and of Paris again in 1875. He has a room in the Post-Office, building, where more than 100 applications for space have already been received. From present indications its thought probable that there will be no need of an annex to the American Department.

It is believed that the United States will make a creditable display. The most avanasia.

that there will be no need of an annex to American Department.

It is believed that the United States will make a creditable display. The most extensive exhibits will be in the department of agricultural implements. There will be almost nothing in fine arts. In the various brunches of labor-saving machinery there will be a good display. Next in order will come the exhibits of musical instruments, dentistry, silverware, clocks watches, carriages, railway appliances, canned goods, mining products, and type-founding materials.

McCORMICK HALL. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, ANTHONY & ELLIS' Mammeth Uncle Tom's Cabin Company. 30 ARTISTS, 30

AMUSEMENTS

MINNIE FOSTER, The Greatest Living "Topsy,"
In her original and renowned rendition of Topsy, with Songs, Bances, and Banje Solos, with Songs, Bances, and Banje Solos, amported by a MAGNIFICENT CAST.

Georgia Jubilee Singers In the Great Plantation Cotton Picking Scene.

People's Popular Prices.

All Reserved Scats.

Gallery.

Matinees.

15 and 25c
Matinees.

15 and 25c
Matinees.

16 State-st., Saturday, Feb. 25.

Every evening, Matipees Wednesday and Saturday, CLINTON HALL'S "STRATECISTS.

"The latest successful farce-comedy, a composition of unmittended fun, buoyant with action, brimming over with laughter-moving qualities, and full of the liveliest of impossible stusting."—A. Times.

Next Week-Return of T. W. Reene and the Boston Theatre Company—TWO MOTHERS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MONDAY, MARCH I, AMERICA'S FAVORITE, MACCIE MITCHELL.

Supported by WM. HARRIS and a Strong Dramat Company.

MONDAY.

Tuesday—PRABL OF SAVOY.

Wednesday Matinee—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Wednesday venting—LORLE.

Thursday—PRABL OF SAVOY.

Saturday Matinee—FANCHON.

Saturday Matinee—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Monday, Marinee—FANCHON.

Saturday Matinee—FANCHON.

Saturday wending—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Monday, March 8—ALICE OATES OPERA CO.

Tremendous Success. A Growded House greets the return of MINNIE PALMER'S

BOARDING SCHOOL!

The Beautifus Actress and Vocalist, MISS MINNIE PALMER, the Great Irish Character Actor. WM. J. SCANLAN, and a Superb Company. The most Innocent yet Laughable Entertainment in the world.

Box Office open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 10 p. m. HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.
Lots of Fun: Roars of Laughter!
Everybody Delighted!
Don't fail to see Prof. REYNOLDS, the great English
Mesmeria: every night. and Saturday Mailnee for
ladies only, 25 cts.

RUPTURE \$100 Reward. We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable institation \$100 in case of an inguinal Hernia that can
be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with
the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE
TRUSS, patented July 9, 1873.

55 State-et, Chicago, III.
Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' experience, and is curing many of the worst cases of
Rupture, Manufacturers of the colebrated CommonSanse Truss, adopted by the Government as the best STOCK HOLDERS MEETINGS.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. M. 1890.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby siven that pursuant so the By-Lays of the Company, the Armani Massing of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held as the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 3th day of March, 1851, 8th o'clock in the foremon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the consumy year and the transaction of any other burleness that may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN M. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

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Chicago & North-western Hallway.

For Maps, Guide Books, Time Tables, Sicepling Case commodistions, apply at any of the following ticket offices of the Company: S. Chark-st. Grant Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on porthess corner Randoiph and State-sts.), Palmer House, corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side), and hat the depots.

Milwaukes Express. 5.50 pm 10.50 pm 10.

Depos foot of Lake at and foot of Twenty seconds.
Texet Office, Ell Rindolphest, near Clark, Grand
Paulic Hotel, and Palmer House. Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

St. Louis & Texas Express.

St. Louis & Texas Express.

St. Louis & Texas Fast Line.

St. Louis & Texas Fast Line.

St. Louis & Texas Fast Line.

St. Did am St. Dam 1720 am

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Sciare & Texas Express.

St. Dam 1720 am

Sciare & Texas Express.

St. Dam 1720 am

Sciare Am 1720 am

Debugue & Sour City Express.

St. Dam 1720 am

Debugue & Sour City Express.

St. Dam 1720 am

Sciare Am 1720 am

Sciare

eum Saturday night runs to Centralis only, son Saturday night runs to Peoria enly.

Chicago de Alten.

Union Depot, west Side, near Madison at priden, and Twenty-third-st. Tricket Offices, at Depots, for Sons Charle-flu

Ciark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Leave. Arrive.

Kansas City & Denver Pasis Ex. "12.00 pm 9.00 pm 10.00 pm 10.0

Mail (vis Main and Air Idno) ... 7:00 am * 6:00 pm Day Express ... 2:00 am * 7:00 pm Idal market ... 2:00 pm * 10:00 pm Idal market ... 2:00 pm Idal market ... 2:00

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis E. E. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Chinton and Carrolli-sts. West Side.
Leave. Arrive.
Cincinnati. Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day
Express. 8:60 a m \$10 pm
Express. 8:60 a m \$10 pm
Express. 8:60 a m \$10 pm
Express. 8:60 a m \$10 pm Pitteburg, Pt. Wayne & Chicago Enlive Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Off & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Ho Loave. | Arrive.

Davenport Express. Tollow 1.00 pm
Omain Express. 10.20 am 1.00 pm
Kannas City Leavenworth & Aichison Express. 10.20 am 1.00 pm
Peru Accommodation. 5.00 pm 10.20 am
Night Express. 710-00 pm 10.20 am
1 Delity except Sundays. 1 Daily except Satardays.
1 Daily except Sundays.

Leave. | Arrive.

Chicago & Esistera Hilhots Railroad.

Chart Offices, 17 Clark et. Palmer House, Grand Pariett Hotel, and Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-siz.

The state of the second Leave | Arriva

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS. J. HERVET, St. Paul, is at the Sherman. C. ROCK WELL, Denver, is at the Palmer. C. WILLIAMS, St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

N. Ausrin, Westville, Conn., is at the Gard-

WYMAN, Leadville, Colo., is a guest at the

LIAN BRADNEY, New York, is

LES R. GARDNER, Syracuse, is regi

HARLES SMALL and William James, London

is leading artists of the D'Oyly Carte opera AINNIE PALMER and L. V. Garone, of "The arding-School," are at the Tremont. MR. AND MRS. DAVID DOWS; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. iske, New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

W. WINTER, Division Superintendent North-tern Railway, Hudson, Wis., is at the Grand IB. JOHN B. DRAKE, of the Grand Pacific Hoengaged in nursing a sprained ankle at his nee, No. 288 Michigan avenue. He hopes att in a few days.

fs. AND MRS. H. T. FADDOCK (Miss Maggle tchell), and Miss S. Mitchell, William Harris, d Mrs. M. B. Curtis, of the Maggle Mitchell mpany, are at the Grand Pacific.

RMERY A. STORES will lecture before the merican Club in Greenebaum's Hall, No. h avenue, to-morrow evening, not Friday announced in yesterday's issue...

THE BOHEMIANS.

MOTEST AGAINST THE RECENT ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Bohemians of the city gathered yesterday a mass-meeting in their hall on West Taylor treet to protest against the action of the Board (Education in rejecting their petition for the throduction of Bohemian into the Throop chool. Throughout the meeting the greatest agrinony prevailed. It could be easily discerned nat they gathered as men deeply stirred and appressed with the conviction that the honor ad dignity of their language had been assailed, and that they were called upon to repel the indit. Mr. F. E. Kohout was elected Chairman of a meeting, and Mr. Lhotka Secretary. The mirman then called for some one to state the elect of the meeting. Mr. Zdrubek, editor of Bohemian daily, the Suomost, responded, d, fin a long and able speech, presented the hole subject to the assembly. The meeting was an addressed by Mesars. J. B. Belohradsky, J.

dopted:

Whereas, We, Bohemians of the City of Cheago, citizens of the United States, honest taxpayers of this community, and not being among those who pervert their rights as citizens so as to be called tax-fighters, but performing our duties as true citizens to the best of our ability, and endeavorfig to show our obedience to the institutions and laws of our adopted country by this fact, namely: that we claim our rights whenever endangered: and knowing that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, in view of this fact, exercising this viligance both for ourselves and our fellow-citizens of all nationalities without discrimination; and considering also that in doing this we are serving both ourselves and our fellow-citizens, when we insist upon the just execution of the laws to all, and that no privileges be granted to one class to the detriment of others; and proclaiming that without any ill-will toward other nationalities, wishing equal rights for all upon the performance of equal duties, and expecting the same good-will to be extended to curselves, we, assembled in a mass-meeting in the hall of the Telocvicna Jeducta Sokol, do hereby adopt the following resolutions; therefore,

mass-meeting in the hall of the Telocytona Jeducta Sokol, do hereby adopt the following resolutions: therefore,

Resolved, That we consider the action of the Board of Education, in rejecting the petition of nearly 300 Bohemian parents, citizens and tax-payers of the Throop School District in the Sixth Ward of this city, for the teaching of the Bohemian language in that school under the same conditions that the German language is allowed to be taught in the public schools, as unjust, an insult to the dignity of the Bohemian citizens, and as a measure curtailing the rights of one class while allowing the same to another.

Resolved, That the reasons advanced by Mr. Vocke, even if they were of, sufficient weight for the rejection of the petition by the Board,—namely: that the Bohemian language is despised even in Europe and taught only in two high schools, i. e., Prague and Vienna,—have not a shadow of truth, as the following facts will show: Since the Bohemian language and all other Slavonic languages kindred to it, is taught not only in Bohemia, but also in the following seats of learning: In the Oriental Academy of Vienna, in the Military Academy of Vienna, where it was first taught by the late Prof. Burian; in the Collège de France, under the instruction of Prof. Mickiewic; in the Universities of X. Petersburg, Warsaw, and others in Russia; in the Universities of Agram, Bresiau. London, and many others, because the most illustrious philologist, Prof. Schleicher, wrote in Bohemian concerning the Slavonic languages, and because the far-famed Herder, in his work, "Die Humanität," praises the Bohemian netion and its beautiful language, and the late King John of Saxony translated many Bohemian poemis, and because the Bohemian songs are noted throughout Europe for their great beauty.

Resolved, That we do not ask any special privilege in the introduction of our language into the public schools, which we admire greatly for their usefulness and impartiality, but, seeing that the Germans would obtain immoderate privileg form our duty in preventing discriminating leg-slation, and also in obtaining for our children those privileges to which they have the same right as the Germans, and that we ask all other nationalities of the city to make use of these same rights given to them by the Board of Edu-cation for the benefit and education of their

THE GARRITY GANG.

DOWLING WILL NOT LET UP ON THE PROSECU-TION.

A dispatch from Geneva, Kane County, which was published in a morning paper yesterday, conveys a decidedly wrong impression with re-gard to the Garrity thugs, it being stated that John Dowling was not anxious to press the charge of maybem against them. Considering that, for the brutal and murderous assault made by the Garritys, those despicable cowards have served only twenty-two months in the Penitentiary; considering also that Dowling lay for weeks between life and death from the consequences of this villainous attack, and that he has spent time and money to an almost uned extent to bring the scoundrels to justice, not to be expected that Mr. Dowling will

There is a clear case against them for mayhem, and probably an equally good one for conspiracy to murder. Dowling will not, as has been erroneously stated, be a passive instrument in turning these pestiferous rascals loose on the community, and he will prosecute them to the bitter end.

If, therefore, the State's Attorney of Kane County, a gentleman who is, universally considered an efficient and fearless officer, will insist upon good ball, furnished by men known to him,—residents of Kane County, and not special baliers from Chicago,—he can hold the thurs in jail until their day of trial. A decent jury of Kane County farmers and business-men will do the rest, and probably this time the Garritys will receive a punishment in some degree commensurate with their crime. If the State's Attorney wants any enlightenment in regard to Chicago straw-ballers he is respectfully referred to an article published in The Tranner of yesterday, which shows that since the great fire \$193,000 worth of worthless ball-bonds have been forfeited en which not a single cent has ever been collected.

A special meeting of the Eight-Hour League was held at No. 99 West Randolph street yes-terday asternoon, the announced object being to take some action looking to the handful who constitute the organization going into politics for the spring handful who constitute the organization going into politics for the spring election. Quite a number of old-stagers, otherwise known as Greenbackers,—persons familiar to candidates in the past,—were present, and when the meeting was called to order a lookeron could not but be reminded of the "policyshop" party of a year or more ago.

Thomas Bucklin, of Communistic notoriety, was called to the chair, and, after some discussion as to whe should be allowed to vote upon the questions which might arise, it was agreed that the gathering should be a "free and easy" affair, and it proved to be such.

The first business after organization was the presentation of a resolution in favor of the League and the visitors declaring themselves a party, which was adopted, whereupon a Committee on Flatform was adopted, whereupon a Committee and From each body represented.

The Committee retired at once and the regular order was taken up, the feature of which was the making up of the defict on account of the recent Kearney demonstration.

The Chair reported that he had waited upon the Trade and Lator Council to get funds, but had met a cool reception, that body declining to do anything in the way of paying Kearney's bills.

A member of the Committee appeinted to solicit finds to make up the deficiency recepted.

purely Communistic, exciting more disgust than interest.

It was not until about 8:30 o'clock that the Committee reported, and, as was expected, their report was but a rehash of Communistic heresies and theories. The "preamble" to the platform was in print, and nothing more nor less than a tirade against "capitalists," while the platform itself called for eight-hours a day being a day's work; for the office seeking the man rather than the man the office; for the abolition of existing parties; and required that whoever might join the organization should take a piedge before a notary that he was in favor of good government, etc. The document provoked considerable discussion, and was finally disposed of by being laid over and ordered published, to be acted upon at a subsequent meeting.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Town of Lake Eye, published at this place, has an interesting article on the Township of Lake in its last issue. It gives a list of the villages or business centres included in its thirty-six square miles, which are as follows: The Stock-Yards, Rock Island Shops, Arnoldville, Englewood, Normalville, South Englewood, Auburn, Northeast Corner, and South Lynn. It also gives a list of manufactories and other busialso gives a list of manufactories and other business pertaining to the town.

The Board of Trustees, at their last meeting, passed a vote of thanks and made up a purse of \$55 for Mr. John J. Jenkins, fireman at the Joint

Water-Works, who heroically attempted to rescue George N. Chase and Adam Rowen, who were blown out into the lake on the 8th of February and the second of th were blown out into the lake on the 8th of February last, while trying to remove the ice from the mouth of the Crib.

The sociable of the Baptist Society will be held at the residence of Mr. Julius Carr Thursday evening. Refreshments will be served by the ladies.

A literary and musical entertainment will be given at Tillotson Hall to-morrow evening, in which Miss Jessie Couthoui, the reader; Mr. William Lewis, violinist; Miss Agnes Ingersoil

The First Universalist Society will give a New England supper, to be followed by a dance, Friday evening at Tillotson Hall.

The Englewood Veteran Club will hold a meeting this evening at the hose-house.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in establishing a summer camp of Englewood people at Geneva Lake will be held this evening at the residence of Mr. H. P. Goodall.

Mr. H. J. Ravis has again taken charge of the delivery of newspapers in Englewood.

THE COURTS.

STATE SAVINGS BANK.

In the case of the State Savings Institution, the Receiver filed a special report Saturday, stating that among the assets in his hands were 200 of the first-mortgage bonds of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad of \$1,000 each, which were taken by the bank as security for a loan of \$100,000 on the 12th of February, 1873. In the case of Blair vs. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad, a decree of foreclosure in favor of the first-mortgage bond-holders was entered, in which, among other things, the sum of \$155,365.66 was found to be due the Receiver on the above 200 bonds. The road was sold in May, 1879, for \$916,000, and the Receiver has since received a dividend of 22 per cent, or \$44,000, on his decree. A few days ago a supplemental or deficiency decree for \$10,000.80 was entered up in his favor against the road. About \$200,000 is retained by the order of the Court, where the foreclosure proceedings are pending to meet the payment, if necessary, of certain litigated claims, but even if these are all dismissed there will only be a dividend of about 10 per cent more. The Receiver has sold these bonds and his interest in the decree securing them to some unknown pairty for \$46,000, subject to the approval of the Court, and he now asks the Judge to confirm the sale, confident that it is for the best interest of the bank's creditors. STATE SAVINGS BANK.

DIVORCES. her husband, Chauncey C. Basett, of being a drunkard and of making her life miserable by his barsh treatment, and asking for the usual Judge Tuley Saturday granted a divorce to Louis F. Binsse from Alice E. Binsse on the ground of bigamy, and to Lillian L. Wright from Walter Erret Wright on the ground of drunken-

FEDERAL COURTS. Valentine Fischer filed a bill Saturday against Abraham and Richard Knisely and J. A. Miller, to prevent them from using his patent for forming sheet-moldings.

Judge Blodgett will not be in court this week.
Next week, March 10, he will open with an entirely niew company—of jurors—and go on with
his call. No new calendars will be prepared.

STATE COURTS. Joachim Madans began a suit Saturday against the Lincoln Avenue & Niles Centre Gravel-Road

Company to recover \$5,000.

Mary Lovett sued Herbert Bottenberg \$1,200.

Rebecca Hamilton commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago, claiming \$10,000 damages.

William Gregory, now in jail on account of his failure to give a bond in the sum of \$900, filed a petition for habeas corpus. He was convicted last Thursday of being the father of a bastard child and required to pay the mother. Minnie Schalawitz, the usual amount provided in the statute, and to find a bond in the sum of \$900 as security for his performance of the same. He had no money and could get no bondsmen, and consequently had to go to jail, and now wants to get out on the ground of such inability, and also because the judgment or order of committal is illegal.

THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court this week.

APPELLATE COURT—No court.

JUDGE GARY—423, and 455 to 518, inclusive, exept 472, 480, and 490. inclusive. Peremptory call 664, 687, 608, 700, 708, 710, 711. No case on trial. a. m.
JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 1,519, Higgins vs.
Monroe, and several railroad condemnation
cases. No case on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—56, 73, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 85, 100, inclusive. No. 52, Stein vs. Kendall, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.
JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.
JUDGE LOOMIS—To-day, motions and set case
No. 1,849, Braumwarthe vs. Bartholomew &
Rösing. For Monday, Nos. 1,121 to 1,128, inclusive.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Condemnation cases Nos 1,121

Rösing.
clusive.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Condemnation cases and
1,122, 1,128, 1,124, 1,125, and 1,126.
1,122, 1,128, 1,124, 1,125, and 1,126.
TUDGE JAMESON—CRIMINAL COURT—No.908,

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. T. McAuley et al. vs. William Denvir, \$88.27.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Lemuel Milk vs. Theodore Wheeler, 1,107.09.—Mark N. Barrett vs. Frank Solomon, \$212.05. JUDGE ROGERS—Mary Brady vs. Edwin Pard-ridge, Charles W. Stokes, Charles Hurley, and F. W. Howard; verdict, \$500, and motion for new trial.

BIMETALISM IN GERMANY.

Does Bismarck Favor It?—Some German Compliments to Judge Kelley. Man Compliments to Judge Kelley.
WASHINGTON. Feb. 25.—Representative W. D.
Kelley received from Germany to-day a seventy-page pamphlet entitled "The Gold Standard
—Its Causes, Effects, and Future." by Baron von
Kandroff, who represented Prince Bismarck
during the tariff discussion as leader of the
Protestant wing of the Conservative party of
the Reichstag. It is an elaborate defense of bimetalism on the basis of 15½ to 1, and
contains many quotations from the writings and
speeches of Judge Kelley, the late Henry C. metalism on the basis of 15% to 1, and contains many quotations from the writings and speeches of Judge Kelley, the late Henry C. Carey, and Henry Carey Baird, as well as from many British and Continental writers. The appearance of the pumphlet is regarded as an expression of the opinion of Prince Bismarck on the subject, as Baron Kandorff is one of the chiefs of his party.

Accompanying the pamphlet was a letter from another distinguished German writer on finance, with whom Mr. Kelley has been in correspondence for many years. The writer is largely engaged in the manufacture of iron, and is President of one of the largest coal companies in Westphalia. He says:

"Your latest pamphlet on the subject is just making its round here. Bimetalism is the order of the day at all public meetings, and I should think that in a couple of months an invitation to an international conference would be hailed by public opinion in this quarter at least. That little pamphlet, 'Peel and Cobden,' which also contains your speech on the silver question, will soon require a second edition; and I intend to then add your paper on 'Bimetalism' and some passages of Mr. Cernuschi's pamphlet. I have lately come in contact with rather high personages, all in consequence of that little book, which is daily gaining ground, especially among public men. I see by the papers that the coinage of gold and silver is likely to be given free with you. Don't you think that unless silver be restored throughout the world to its money functions at a fixed rate as compared with gold, say 15% to I, the present activity in commercial and industrial undertakings on your side is likely to be followed by a reaction, if not disaster? Things have taken a turn to the better here; but, as far as I can see, it is but in consequence of American orders, and I have prophesied that American orders,

IOWA LEGISLATURE. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 28.—In the House the Senate bill authorizing the publication of the Supreme Court reports by contract at a tee not exceeding \$2 per volume, and putting the Reporter on a salary, was amended and passed. The House also passed the bill to make the elec-tion of Assessors in cities acting under special charter biennial; also, the bill to probibit the charter blennial; also, the bill to probibit the removal of any books from the State Library, except to remove to the new Capitol; to allow cities of 10,000 to elect not more than three Assessors; and the bill relating to forfeiture of right of way by railways for non-use in five years.

The freedom of the floor of the House was tendered Charles Stewart Parnell

of hiring a band.

A conference is to be held this week between the members of the Citizens Militia Committee and the officers of the First Cavalry for the purpose of devising plans for securing an armory for the organization.

Capt. Charles D. Larrabee, commander of D. Company, First Infantry, has tendered his resignation, to be accepted from date. By the resignation of Capt. Larrabee the service loses one of its oldest and ablest officers. tendered Charles Stewart Parnell.
On motion of Mr. Parker, Republican, the On motion of Mr. Parker, Republican, the House adjourned for an afternoon session.

The Senate passed bills extending the time for filing bills of exceptions to thirty days after the term of court; providing for taking private property in certain cases for works of internal improvement; also, the bill relating to penalty on bonds in attachment cases. The Senate also adopted a resolution extending the freedom of the floor of the Senate to Parnell during his visit in Des Moines. The attendance was very alim, and but a short session was held, adjourning until Monday afternoon.

At its afternoon session the House agreed to the amendments by the Senate to the bill further defining the duties of county officers, compelling them to answer questions from proper officers concerning statistics in their offices, which now becomes law. The bill to amend the law of tax exemptions, so as to make church property taxable in the State, was unanimously indefinity postponed. The bill to prohibit County-Treasurers from holding that office for more Col. Noble was assisted by Adjutant C. G. Marsa.

Company C of the First Regiment and a number of their friends went to Danville on Friday night to attend an entertainment given by the members of Battery A, and returned yesterday morning. Free transportation was secured, through the exertions of Gen. Torrence, over the Danville Road.

At a meeting of the members of the Aurora Light Guarda.—Company D, Third Regiment.—beld on the 16th ult., the following officers were elected: Captain, First-Lieut. Myron G. Stolp, vice Vosburg, reaigned; First-Lieutenant, Sec-

than two terms, consecutively, was loaded with amendments and then tabled. Bill grossed were: To prohibit school officers having anything to do with school contract any kind; providing for detaching terr from one district to add to another; to auth Boards of Supervisors to employ cophysicians in different portions of the count and in relation to unclaimed fees in Just courts. The House then adjourned to monday morning at 10 o'clock.

In the "Militia Notes" of last week there was published a list of names of members of the First Regiment who had been dishonorably dicharged. The list was taken from a printe alip which had been ordered published, but seems it was not altogether correct, as som names had crept into it which did not proper belong there, there having been a reconsideration in those cases. In justice to, those members, who now stand in honorable positions it the regiment, their names are recalled, as follows; Edwin Pearson, Harry T. Connors, and

he regiment, their names are recalled, as fows: Edwin Pearson. Harry T. Connors, and P. Warner, all of Company F. Connors vanourably discharged a short time since by roon of term of service having expired; the oil wo are still serving in the company. A. Comlin, of K Company, was also discharged or the Governor. The mistake was touttedly made in copying.

CASUALTIES.

MARINE DISASTERS. ed to-day from Mediterranean ports, bring

abandoned on Feb. 22 in lat. 41 deg. 50 min., lon. 41 deg. 65 min., being on her beam ends with her funnel gone and decks swept. The first and second officers and a quartermaster had been washed overboard. The remainder of the crew and the passengers, fifty-three in number, were taken on board the Alexandria and brought to

taken on board the Alexandria and brought to this port. The Alexandria also, on Feb. 16. fell in with the brig Julia, from Porto Cobello for Swansea, in a sinking condition, and took off her crew, eight in number. The steamer State of Nevada, from Glasgow, went ashore on the point off Sandy Hook during a decise fog early this morning. Later the steam-er floated and is now going up the bay.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ALTON, Ill., Feb. 29.—A sad affair occurred las

evening in Upper Alton, which resulted in an old lady being burned to death. Mrs. Hilde-brand, mother of H. A. Hildebrand, a dry-goods

brand, mother of H. A. Hildebrand, a dry-goods merchant of this city, is over 80 years of age, and very feeble, and has been unable for some time to leave her room, her meals being taken to her. Last night, when the person who waits on her went to the room with her supper, she discovered, through an opening in the door, that the room was on fire and the old lady burned almost to a crisp. It is supposed her clothing caught fire from the stove, and she was unable to extinguish the flames or give any alarm.

FATALLY INJURED.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

TWO VILLAINS ARRESTED.

AN INDIANA MURDER.

MURDER TRIAL.

CANADA.

doverno.

LOCAL CRIME.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

J. H. Anderson, of No. 38 West Madison street, yesterday morning reported that at about 10 o'clock Saturday night he was assaulted by four highwaymen whom he encountered at the corner of Canal and Handolph streets, and who robbed him of \$4.50 in silver coin and a three-bladed tortoise-shell handled pocket-knife. He thinks he would be able fo identify one of them, whom he describes as about five feet ten inches in hight, black hair and mustache, and clad in dark overcoat and hat.

Thomas Tyrrel, a pal of the notorious negro thief Thomas Burnett, and who was sent to the Penitentiary with him for plundering Alexander White, capitalist, about two years-ago, and John Washing an equally notorious thief, and control of the contr White, capitalist, about two years ago, and John Hopkins, an equally notorious thief, and at the Armory, charged by the detectives with complicity in the Rock Island Railroad robberies, full mention of which was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Patrick Cavanaugh is at the same station, charged with being the pal of Thomas Kaller, already in custody, charged with robbing Newton Wells at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets.

Minor arrests: Thomas Craig and Edward Walsh, disorderly and larceny in the Deering Street Station, and Matthew Julian, larceny, all prisoners at the West Twelfth Street Station; Annie Behm, a German giri of 16 years, who is supposed to have recently run away from her home in Milwankee for the purpose of entering upon a life of shame in this city; Gus Jasky and John Leonard, arrested by Officer Soergel, and supposed to be pals of a thievish trio arrested by the same officer during the week; John Williams, supposed to be a partner of James Stewart, who was arrested several days ago for robbing Dan Collins, of No. 170 Artesian avenue, of a watch and chain.

Eddie Marsh and Kerry Dan West Division

170 Artesian avenue, of a watch and chain.

Eddie Marsh and Kerry Dan, West Division saloonkeepers, account themselves "solid" with the West Division police, and so they gave a dance on West Lake street last night. Marsh kept a saloon on Washington street, which Kerry Dan now keeps, while Marsh is running a ranche near the Academy of Music, and the character of ranches in that vicinity is well-known. The character of the dance may from this be readily inferred. The police thought so too, and about a dozen couple who were most disorderly were run in, and will to-day be brought before Justice Walsh as frightful examples.

New YORK, Feb. 29.—Assemblyman Hogan and his brother had an altercation to-night with Policeman Carter, during which the latter was knocked down with a slungshot, and kicked and beaten so badly that it is feared he will die. Hogan represents the Sixteenth District. MILITIA NOTES. The Annual Inspection-Other Official Information.

An inspection of the different commands of the Illinois National Guard will take place this Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 29.—Michael Lyons and John King, with two other young men named Sullivan and Flynn, were arrested at 2 month. The inspection of the troops will be made by the Assistant Inspectors of Brigades, who will complete and forward their reports or clock this morning, the first two being un-outtedly the parties who raped Mrs. Sullivan in this city last Friday night. Flynn and Sullior before the 15th day of April, and they will contain a full and accurate statement of the condition, efficiency, and discipline of the bri-gades inspected. When notice is received by regimental or company commanders that the In-spector will arrive at their stations at an apin this city last Friday night. Flynn and Sullivan saw the brutal act committed, having noticed the other two with the woman, and shadowed them, suspecting that a crime was about to be committed. Fear of King, however, who is a bully, and with whom they had previously had difficulties, kept them silent until they were arrested on suspicion, when they divulged the matter. Robbery was first contemplated, but, not finding money on their victim, as they expected, a more horrible crime was perpetrated, the woman being first knocked insensible. pointed time, such commander must see that his men are present in uniform and answering to heir names. Not more than four members of any company will be allowed as absent "with leave" from a roll-call at an inspection of such company. All others absent will be treated as absent "without leave," and the Inspector will use the most rigid scrutiny, as the State militia-fund will only be distributed upon the basis of those present. Companies organized within Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Fob. 29.—Yesterday evening six months prior to the inspection, and men enlisted in old companies with-Frank Selzer, formerly a saloonkeeper at Rock-port, Spencer County, had a quarrel with A. J Hickman, a saloonkeeper at Centrevilte, in the same county, and shot and killed him. Selzer made his escape, but officers are in close pursuit. in three months prior to such in-spection, that have not at the time of inspection procured uniforms, may be excused for not ap ring in uniform; all others must appear in miform, or they will be mustered as absent without leave." The Assistant Inspector WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29.—The jury in the case of three colored men charged with the murder of George P. Hirth are still out. There are numers that they have agreed on a verdict of guilty in the cases of Bedford and Queeran, and stand eleven to one for conviction in the case of Pinn. "without leave." The Assistant Inspectors must examine the books of each company, battalion, and regiment, and see that proper records are kept; and must examine the accounts and see where the State moneys are paid out, and what is done with the surplus. They will also inquire and report as to what purposes, other than strictly military, the armories have been used, and must see that the arms are insured. Each inspecting officer is required to accompany his report to the general headquarters with a letter of advice, in which he must praise or censure commands freely, according to his convictions, without hesitation. They are required to critically observe the military standing of each organization, their

Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard was in Chicago last week, and was called upon by a number of the officers of the First Brigade.

Maj. S. W. Scott, of the Sixteenth Battalion, recommends the appointment of Lloyd G. Wneeler as Adjutant.

Lieut.-Col. Knox, of the the First Regiment, who has been absent on leave for several months, returned last week.

Charles J. Downie, for the past year First Sergeant of Company F, First Regiment, has been reduced to the ranks at his own request.

reduced to the ranks at his own request.

First-Lieut. P. F. Dunn, of F Company, Ninth Battalion, has tendered his resignation, on account of removal from the State.

Hereafter, the Captains of companies in the Sixth Regiment will send to the commanding officer the percentage of their attendance at weekly drills.

Col. Swain, of the First Regiment, requests the honorable discharge of Commissary-Sergeant Henry J. Penfield, on account of expiration of time of service.

Sergt. George W. Rord has been elected Sec-

time of service.

Sergt. George W. Ford has been elected Second-Lieutenant of C Company. First Infantry, vice H. P. Miles, promoted to First-Lieutenant, vice Quinn, resigned.

The resignations of Capt. J. F. Trowbridge, of D. Company, Tenth Infantry, and Second-Lieut. W. A. Kirchoff, of C. Company, Sixth Infantry, have been accepted.

have been accepted.

H. H. Boyington, Quartermaster's Sergeant of D Battery, having resigned his position, Maj. Toby has appointed Charles D. Magee, gunner of Squad No. 3, to fill the vacancy.

Capt. H. J. Baker requests the discharge of Private Seward H. Little from Company D. Sixth Regiment, "for the good of the service." for non-payment of dues and non-attendance at drills.

Maj. S. W. Scott, commander of the Sixteenth Battalion (colored), desires The Tribunk to ask, for his information, where he is going with his battalion after the latof May, as he is in the dark himself.

The new fife corre of the Second Regiment is

dark himself.

The new fife corps of the Second Regiment is attracting a great deal of attention. It is a valuable improvement to the lone drum corps, and on street parades does away with the necessity of hiring a band.

Efforts are being put forth by the staff officers of the First Brigade to secure a larger allowance for their headquarters, as the amount now allowed—\$500—is inadequate to secure the rental of bere rooms suitable for the purpose.

In accordance with orders, Lieut.-Col. Noble, of the Third Regiment, organized the new company recently enlisted in Woodstock on the 2tth, and mustered it into the Third Regiment. Col. Noble was assisted by Adjutant C. G. Marsh.

French Families Emigrate—That In-cendiary Plot—More Testimony—An-other of the Parties Arrested. They are required to critically observe the military standing of each organization, their appearance, bearing, the condition of their arms, accourtements, uniforms; their school of the soldier, company, battallon, and higher organizations; their knowledge of arms, and whether the men have had instruction in target practice. They must report the names of officers who are ignorant and, incompetent, and those who willfully neglect their duties, or who are grossly unmilitary. Statements affecting the character or standing of commissioned officers must not be based on rumor, but upon positive and most reliable information, and such reports must be considered by all inspecting officers sacred and confidential. The above is the substance of a general order issued by Gen. E. B. Hamilton, Inspector-General of the State, from Quincy, and approved by the Adjutant-General. It will be seen that this inspection will be full and sweeping, and is doubtless designed to prevent any fraud and deception on the part of commanding officers for the purpose of obtaining more than their share of the State appropriations. In regard to the clause providing that no company will be allowed more than four men absent "with leave," this is doubtless not intended to cover the "sick list"; but as there is some inquiry among commanding officers as to the precise meaning, it would perhaps be well for the Adjutant-General or the Inspector-General to make the matter plainer, either by communication to The Tribune or directly with the commanding officers. ch to The Chie MONTREAL, Feb. 29.—Sixty French-Canadian families are about to emigrate from the County of Beauharnoch to Cookstown, Minn., on the line of the St. Paul & Winnipeg Railway.

of Beauharnoch to Cookstown, Minn., on the line of the St. Paul & Winnipeg Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTLAWA, Feb. 29.—Saturday afternoon Detective Fabey, of Montreal, returned from Windor with Dr. Langlois, the sixth conspirator in the Gatineau incendiary plot. The evidence is very strong, and stamps him as a scoundrel. He was arrested on a charge of arson last summer, and brought before the Grand Jury had thrown out his case an action for seduction and abortion was threatened, when he fied the country. When arrested, the detective found some letters in his possession which are of the most obscene character, and will be strong evidence in the seduction case. He was brought before T. B. Prentiss, Magistrate, on Saturday afternoon. The only witness called was Jean Berthe, the man who did all the dirty work for the gang. He is a most contemptible specimen of humanity, standing hardly five feet high, and with a face that strongly impresses one with the truth of the Darwinian theory. His evidence was similar to that given at Father Faure's examination. He says Langlois urged him to fire the buildings, and, with Doyle, offered him \$100 to do the work in the presence of Father Faure. Whenever and wherever he met Langlois and the others, they used to encourage him to do the work, and gave him drink. He was committed for trial. In reviewing the evidence in Fauro's case, Mr. Gordon, Crown counsel, brought out a point which had been overlooked. It was that Faure went to Ellard after the fire and said Berthe was a dangerous character, and if he gave him \$500 he would send him away, thus making Ellard pay him the \$500 offered for his promises.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 29.—A telegram received yesterday from Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the United States Senate, notified Judge E. B. Mar-United States Senate, notified Judge E. B. Martindale of the Journal, United States Marshal Dudler, Postmaster Holloway, and Col. W. M. Wiles that they were subpensed to appear before the Voorhees Exodus Committee on March S. It is understood that they are sent for by Senator Windom.—not because they are supposed to know anything about the movement, but to give them an opportunity of reducing the testimony of several Democrats, notably of Sheriff Lewmah, of Putnam Countr, charging them with officially aiding and abetting the exodus. It has been throughout the puirpose of Voorhees and his followers to place upon them as Republican managers the entire responsibility of the immigration, that it might thus be fastened upon the Republican party, as charged by Gov. Hendricks in November. The winesses summoned and to be summoned, however, will show that, as a matter of fact, these gentiemen knew nothing more about the affair than other patrons of the daily papers, and had nothing whatever to do with it. It is understood that Senator Windom will call to Washington eight or ten witnesses besides these already summoned, who will give a full history of the entire movement, and then drop the farce. Meanwhile the negroes continue to come,—a company of eighty arriving last night, and leaving for Greencastle and Terre Hauter this morning. Twenty of them were men. tindale of the Journal, United States Marshal

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Feb. 29.—Arrived, steamers City of Montreal and Germania, from Liverpool; State of Nevada and Donau, from Bremen; and De Ruyter, from Antwerp.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Steamships France and

Westphalia, from New York, have arrived out. The Manitoban, before reported disabled, is nearing Liverpool under sail. CHANGE OF CHARGES.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 28.—The Rev. Father
P. P. Cooney, of Notre Dame, Ind., assumed charge of St. Bernard's Catholic Church to-day in place of the Rev. Father P. J. Callovin, who becomes President of the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, of this city.

CHINAMEN GOING EAST. St. Louis, Feb. 21.—Two car-loads of China-men, from San Francisco, passed through here to-night en route to Philadelphis and New York. About 500 more will follow soon.

The best remedy in the most severe cases of rheumatism is without doubt St. Jacobs Oil; for I have known it to cure when all remedies advertised and recommended for rheumatism have been used without results. Jacob Krauter.

Monroe, Wis.

FIRES.

Burning of the Goodwillie Box Factory Yesterday Morning.

Loss About \$57,000, on Which There Was Insurance of \$3,500.

The alarm from Box 763 at 4:25 yesterday morning, and a second and third, or 3-11 alarm as it is technically termed, five minutes later were turned in by Charles Mahren, a night were turned in by Charles Mahren, a night watchman, who discovered an extensive biaze in the Goodwillie box factory, Nos. 36 to 41 Ohio street. The Department responded promptly, but the strong wind and the com-bustible nature of the factory prevented them from doing much else than confining the flames to the one building. By the time the Depart-ment reached the scene the entire structure was a mass of flame, and for a time it seemed as a mass of flame, and for a time it see The clouds were low, and the lurid flames set the whole city in a glow, such as is frequently seen in the immediate vicinity of either of the rolling-mills. The fire was generally noticed all over town, and not a few of those living in the district upon which the sparks and embers were blown evinced considerable fear that the fire would prove unmanageable. The danger was almost momentary, however, for within an hour the blaze was fully under control. The box-factory of Goodwillie & Goodwillie was a three-story frame building, 100x150 feet, situated at the corner of Ohio and Market streets, and had a three-story brick dry kiln attached. A portion of the building, about fifty feet square, was occupied by L. Hanson, a manufacturer of picture frames, and the remainder was used by the box-manufacturing firm. Goodwillie & Goodwillie, esthuate their entire

uracturer of picture frames, and the remainder was used by the box-manufacturing firm. Goodwillie & Goodwillie esthnate their entire loss at \$50,000, and they only have \$2,000 insurance, \$1,000 of which is placed in the Germania, and the other \$1,000 in an unknown company. David Goodwillie, father of the brothers who compose the firm, owns \$40,000 of the money invested, while the sons own the remainder. When the fire broke out there was \$2,000 worth of manufactured stock in the brilding, about 15,000 boxes being packed for shipment. The greatest loss was on the machinery, comprising valuable planning and box-making appearatus, and the salvage on the lumber will not exceed \$150. About \$700 worth of nails and twelve draft horses were saved, while three wagons, valued at \$250, were destroyed. About \$15,000 worth of lumber was piled up 100 feet from the building, and was fully insured, but it was not damaged. The firm express their intention of resuming work on Tuesday, using their factory at the Stock-Yards, which has been idle for some time past. They employ 150 men hand during the busy season give work to 255 men, most of whom are thrown out of work by the destruction of the building. The firm intend building at once in the southwestern portion of the city. At the time of the fire the factory had not been in operation for twenty-four hours, as an operation technically called "lining up the shaft." had necessitated a stoppage of work. It is believed that the lire was the work of an incendiary, although it is quite likely that the ciled rags used during the process of repairing the shaft became ignited by spontaneous combustion.

L. Hanson, the picture-frame manufacturer, estimates his loss at about \$7,000. His stock con-

during the process of repairing the shaft became ignited by spontaneous combustion.

L. Hanson, the picture-frame manufacturer, estimates his loss at about \$7,000. His stock consisted of frames, moiding, and fine woods, and the dry-kiln was full of black-walnut lumber belonging to him. He has \$1,500 insurance, but in what companies is not known.

The alarm from Box 863 at 6:40 last evening was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building, No. 573 Clark street, occupied by Matthew Kinsley. Damage, \$25. Cause, unknown.

The alarm from Box 75 at 3:40 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame barn in the rear of No. 337 Michigan avenue, owned by Mr. Pepper, and occupied by M. P. Small as a residence. Damage, \$50; insurance unknown.

PETROLEUM PRODUCT.

Review of the Development in the Pennsylvania Petroleum Districts the Past Month—Comparisons. TITUSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 20.-The Morning Herald will publish to-morrow the following statistics relating to petroleum developments of the past month: "During the month ending yesterday there were completed 288 wells,—230 in the upper

there were completed 288 wells,—220 in the upper and 48 in the lower oil fields,—giving a production of 4,553 barrels, with an average of 17 barrels per well, while in the preceding month 330 wells were finished, producing 4,816 barrels, with an average slightly under the February showing. Number of wells completed in February 6 less than in January, 6 more than in Becember, 31 more than in November, well for well in October, 69 more than in September, and 97 less than August, the crack bear month of the petroleum year. Wells drilling in February were 585, against 536 in January, 449 in Becember, 391 in November, 318 in October, 591 in September, and 331 in August, in February the rigs up and building were 648, while in January they were

A SLANDER SUIT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 29.—A suit for slander. Lapayette, Ind., Feb. 29.—A suit for siander, claiming damages to the amount of \$10,000, has been filed in the courts here. The plaintiffs are Mrs. Lucinda P. Downing and her husband, and the defendant James Henderson. The parties live on the west side of the river, in this county, and are well fixed so far as this world's goods are concerned. The complaint covers several pages of legal paper, and abounds with the most profane and vulgar expressions that it is possible for the mind to conceive of,—all of which language, it is charged, was made use of by the said James Henderson at divers and sundry times, to the great damage of the plaintiffs. The attorneys for the defense were very busy Saturday taking depositions, which are to be filed the fore part of the present week. It is alleged that some very rich developments for scandal-mongers will be brought out in this trial, which is expected to commence during the present week.

EDITORIAL HOSTILITIES.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 27.—Since St. Louis lost the National Democratic Convention, some St. Louis journals, the Globe-Democrat being one, have treely charged that the delegation sent from this city, of which William Hyde, managing editor of the Republican, was a member, got drunk, and thus forfeited the opportunities of this city. Last night Hyde encountered Mr. J. B. McCuillagh, managing editor of the Globe-Democrat, on the street, and, bringing up the subject, a bitter verbal warfare ensued, in which the language used was much more forcible than elegant. Hyde, however, carried off the palm, and outgeneraled his opporant in the application of opprobrious epithets. The controversy had arrived at that pitch when blows were next on the program, but the friends of both parties at that moment stepped up and led their respective champions away. It is rumored this morning that bloodshed will yet result from the affair, but the best informed say it will and as such difficulties generally do. EDITORIAL HOSTILITIES.

ARRESTED FOR DEBT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 29.—May Fiske, manageress of the May Fiske Blondes, was arrested here to-day on a bail-writ for a debt of \$100. She borrowed that sum from a man named 8. Daum, about eight months ago, while playing in Peoria, Ill., giving him her note. Several persons wanted to go on her bond, but she refused. When the officers went to serve the writ on her at her hotel she locked the door and kept them out for three hours. Mr. Charles Benton poked a plece of paper, on which were written the words, "Keep the door locked," under the door, for which he was arrested for interfering with an officer. The officers discovered a window opening into her room from a porch, which they broke in, and then took her to juil. She played to good houses here last week. Her company leaves for Clarksville to-night, where they are billed for to-morrow evening. Her temporary confinement will not interfere with her engagements.

The Impending European War.

Paris Correspondence New York Times.

Logically, every nation on the Continent is interested in title maintenance of peace; and yet on all sides nations are arming, as though war were imminent. Where, and on what pretext, war will first break out, no one, except perhaps Bismarck, can form a well-grounded idea. The German Chancellor would prefer the adjournment of hostilities for another two years, when the German army will be strong enough to crush all opposition before its enemy can mobilize. But his scheme is fathomed by his adversaries, who appreciate the danger of delays, from which they have naught to gain, and it is doubtful whether they will fall into the trap. Russia and France are the Prince's bugbears, and it was in anticipation of a possible alliance between these Powers that he concluded an arrangement at Vienna with Austria, and a fortnight ago sent the Cown Prince to Italy to detach King Humbert from his half-formed engagements with the Cabinet of St. Fetersburg. There are various statements of the purpose of this journey, but I am inclined to suppose that young Germany's mission is to tell the Italian Sovereign that, if he allows his people to stir, their last state will be worse than the first, as not only they will lose Venetia, but it will see their new-born unity broken up in favor of the ancient petty rulers of the Peninsula. The Italians show grost alarm at Austria's preparations along their Alpine frontier, where a strong system of fortifications commands the Valleys of the Adige, and renders an Italian invasion of the Trent and the Tyroi impossible. But they take no counter-precau-

INDIANA REFORM SCHOOL

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 29.—Prof. Thou takes charge April 1. The selection is regarded a good one. 'Prof. C. has held his present posttion seven years, and is esteemed one of the best educators in the State. He is a native of Indiana, and a graduate of Hanover College, spending a year at West Point, which he left to enter

WESTERN CATHOLIC UNION Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 29.—A second branch
of the Western Catholic Union was organized in
this city this evening with twenty charter members. The Union is a benevolent and benediciary
association, confined to members of the Catholic
Church. The headquarters are at Quincy
where there are three branches, one in each of
the churches, one branch in Mount Sterling, and
two in this city, one German and one Irish. The
Union numbers about 500 members.

SEVERE WEATHER FOR CATTLE SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—A Silver City dispatch says: "The recent snow-storm sulted in great loss of stock in Malheur, deynoids, Creek, and other winter ranges in daho and Eastern Oregon. It is estimated the he loss already in these and adjoining valleys eaches nearly 20,000 heads, and losses still on-

EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES. Brectal Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 29.—There are over
200 cases of measles in the Soldiers' OrphanHome at Normal, or almost two-thirds of the
inmates, and new cases are added every hour.

Joyful expectations are entertained in the Royal palace at Madrid, and the ceremonial authorities of the Spanish Court are already beauthorities of the spanish court and in order that no ancient rite or eagerly consulted by the Great Officer of the spanish court and the spanish court are spanish court and the spanish court are spanish court and the spanish court are spanish court are spanish court and the spanish court are spanish court and the spanish court are spanish court ing eagerly consulted by the Gre the Household, in order that no prescription of efiquet may be Queen Christina shall perform t function of assuring the direct suc grown of the Two Castiles. Double honored ordinances will be rice function of assuring the direct success grown of the Two Castiles. Doubtless honored ordinances will be rigidly upon that auspicious occasion; at interesting, approps of the "comin to read the account of the coperformed at the birth of King himself, furnished to the Czar by Michale Galitzyn, then Russian Amba the Court of Queen Isabelia. His En wrote as follows: "On the 28th of N. 1858, I was awakened suddenly at 30 clo morning by a Royal halberdier, who brown invitation to betake myself without the Royal palace. Within half an hour her Majesty's private cabinet, where numerous grandees and Ministers also sembled. A few minutes later the door cabinet. neur rous grandees and Minister already sembled. A few minutes later the doors of the cabinet were thrown open, and the King Con-sort, Don Francisque d'Assisi, entered the room bearing upon a golden salver the new-born in-fant, Don Alfonso. Thus all present were em-bled to assure themselves that an heir to the throne had really come into the world."

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy, Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

Inter-Ocean: "The best is the cheapest. Mo-

DEATHS.

STOUT—The funeral of the Rev. Charles B. Som will be from the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Fall to-day at haft-past 10 o'clock. The clergy of the city as invited, and are requested to bring their surplices. LOUNSBURY—At Colorado Springs, Colo, on Salurday, Feb. 28, Mrs. Ellà Lounsbury, danghter & mund Olimstead, of Chicago.

ROBINSON—Feb. 28, 1830, Georgia, only daughter & J. S. and Lizzie Robinson. a m. HOLDEN—Feb. 22, at 9 a. m., of diphtheria, Jesus Maria, daughter of A. H. and the late Ellen M. Hodeen, aged If years and 3 months.

Funeral at the residence, GS West Adams st., Tussday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages to Rosehill. Friends invited.

SNRLL—At Columbus, Oa on Friday, Feb. 2, Phomas W. Snell, late of Chicago. ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEV. JAMES PATTERSON, PASTOR OF MICE-lgan-av. Baptist Church, will conduct the non-day prayer-meeting to-day.

THE YOUNG MRN'S STRANGER MEETING Will be held this evening at 7.30 in the Bible Work Robm, in Lower Farwell Hall 120 Mailson-4. Strangers especially invited to attend. Strangers especially invited to attend.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Officers of the Statemth Battalion (colored) will be held Friday instead of this evening. THE PRAYER MEETING OF THE WOMANS Increase at 10 o'clock in Boom 7, Farwell Hall Bullding. All are invited.

CANDY Send \$1, 52, 50, or \$5 for a sample box, by express, of the best candles in America, but up signally and strictly pure. Raiss to all Chicago. Address (GUNTHER, Confectioner, 73 Madison-s., Chicago.)

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY COODS, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 9:30 A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers **Great Trade Sale** AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE, OF Boots, Shoes & Slippers, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, AT 9:30,

When we shall OPEN THE SEASON with a full and Men's, Woms., Miss', Boys', Youths', and Child.'s

SPRING WEAR In Calf, Buff., Kip, Split, Kid, Goat, Grain, and Serge, Butt., Side-Lace, Bals., &c. Nothing desirable will be found wanting in this als By early advances to needy manufacturers we have secured a stock such as has never been offered at se-tion in the West before. Catalogues and goods can be seen Monday.

GEO. F. GORE & CO., 30 and 65 Wabash-8.

LARGE AUCTION SALE BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS Tuesday, March 2. DRY GOODS,

Nothing, Stiles, Hats, Caps, Notions, Embrotdery, Haiery, and Cutlery,
Wednesday, March S.
HENRY & HATCH, Authorses.
J. EMERY, JR., Manager.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 869 MICHICAN-AV.

This (Monday) Morning, March 1, at 19 e'class, PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By D. LONG & CO. ENTIRE CONTENTS 189 Huron-st., near LaSalle, MONDAY, March. 1 at 16 o'clock, consisting of Sult, Marble-top Tables, Mirrors, Pictures, 1 and Wool Carpets, Marble-top Classifier and Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding, Dining-room, Pal large asset world Crockery and Glassware, Inc. Ing. Banco, &c. D. LONG & CO., Assets

VOLUME XL.

Field, Lei & Co.

tate and Washingto will Display TO.L MONDAY, Ma

An Elegant Selection

"IRISH POI

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Of their own importa reasonable pri

WANTED. Information Wa town, can bear of something to his ing to CHARLES COHEN, lil as Parties knowing the whereabouts tern will confer a favor by givin

FINANCIAL MONEY TO

improved basiness property ADOLPH LOEB & B

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STATE LI To Glascow, Liverpool, Dublin, derry, from N. Y., every Thur to \$5, according to accommo 10. Steerage, \$5.

12 Broadway, N. Y. and 166 Randolph JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS DIRECT TO R. BAIN & CO Produce Brokers and Commissis LETTE. rantee highest market value for a usted to their care. Prompt acc don Banker's draft. Highest ref

sals for Wagon Tro Proposals for Wagon Trans
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF T
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FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate
Busil conditions, will be received at 1
of clock, noon, on Tuesday, April 18
lime and place they will bo opened
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of hidders, for the transportation of 5
of land, on the following described r
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Route Ko. L.—Galnesville, Texas
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ROUTE S. 2—Wellington, Kansas
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Railroad) to Fort Revo, Indian Terr
ROUTE No. 4—Dodge City, Kansas

printed circulars, stating the estimate supplies to transported, and giving tion as to the same of bidding, conserved by the danner of bidding, conserved by the danner of bidding, conserved by the danner of the danner will be found to the Chief Quartermaster District, and the danner of the danne

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